

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS

THE CONGRESS
★ 1776 — 1942 ★



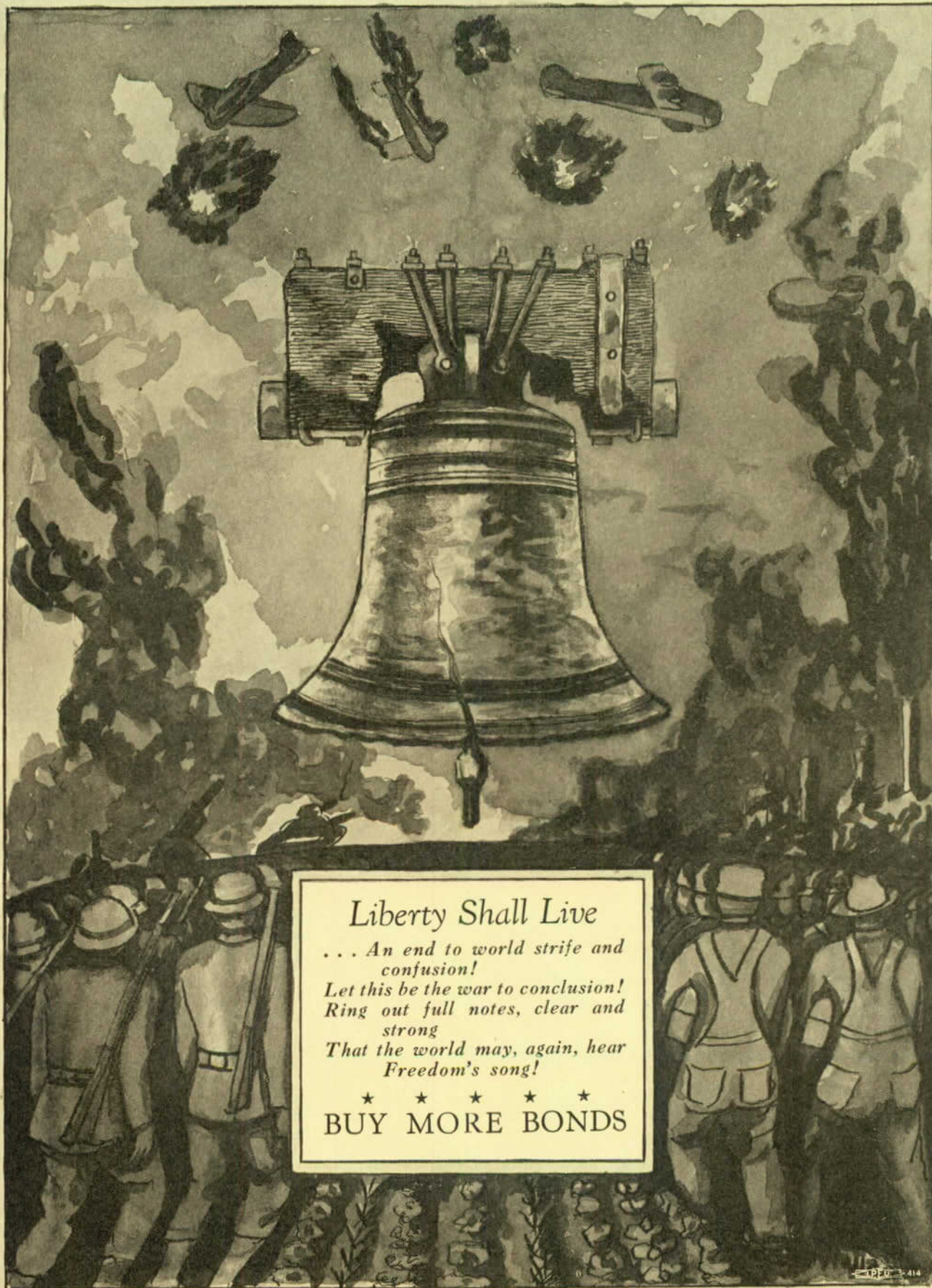
VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY, 1942

NO. 7

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



Liberty Shall Live

*... An end to world strife and
confusion!*

*Let this be the war to conclusion!
Ring out full notes, clear and
strong*

*That the world may, again, hear
Freedom's song!*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
BUY MORE BONDS

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—Fourth of July Ode - - - - -	330
Plight of Congress Due to Ill-Adjustment - - - - -	331
Conversion Picture in Electrical Manufacturing - - - - -	333
Closed Shop Misnomer for Union Shop - - - - -	334
Columbia Power Trades Council Backs Bone Bill - - - - -	335
Good Elephant Club Started in Washington - - - - -	336
Three Men With Sweeping Powers - - - - -	337
Fraternity of Air Mobilizes for War - - - - -	338
Wage Stabilization Board Now Holds Sway - - - - -	340
Senator Byrd, Suh, Typifies State Feudalism - - - - -	341
Threading Tangled Maze of Synthetic Rubber - - - - -	342
America's Standard of Living Created by Labor - - - - -	343
Pension Beneficiaries Continue to Mount - - - - -	344
England Has Joint Production Committees - - - - -	345
Editorials - - - - -	346
Woman's Work - - - - -	348
Correspondence - - - - -	350
In Memoriam - - - - -	364
Death Claims Paid - - - - -	366
Price List of Supplies - - - - -	368
Local Union Official Receipts - - - - -	371

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, EDWARD J. BROWN, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET, 1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647 South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Canada
Second District JOHN J. REGAN
Rm. 424, Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Third District WILLIAM D. WALKER
2225 Rhawn St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT
Room 1517, N. B. C. Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
Fifth District G. X. BARKER
301 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.
Sixth District M. J. BOYLE
3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Seventh District W. L. INGRAM
3641 Laughton St., Fort Worth, Texas
Eighth District H. W. BELL
Box 471, Denver, Colo.
Ninth District J. SCOTT MILNE
910 Central Tower, San Francisco, Calif.
Railroads J. J. DUFFY
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHARLES M. PAULSEN, Chairman
4937 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.
First District HARRY VAN ARSDALE, JR.
130 E. 25th St., New York, N. Y.
Second District F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.
Third District WM. G. SHORD
2104-5 Law & Finance Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth District C. F. PRELLER
2025 2nd St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
Fifth District DAN MANNING
130 No. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.
Sixth District D. W. TRACY
Eddystone Apartments, Washington, D. C.
Seventh District CHARLES J. FOEHN
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Calif.
Eighth District J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Man., Canada

Magazine

CHAT

From time to time we have commented in this column on the condition of the press in the United States. Now a publisher, Marshall Field, comes forward with the hope that "cooperatives and labor unions will try to create new and living forms of journalism."

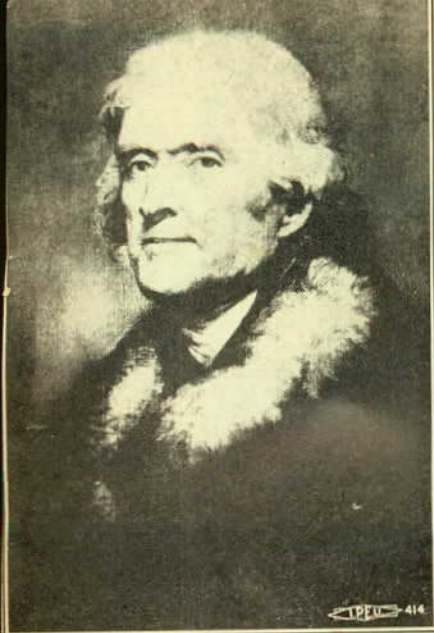
Mr. Field goes on to say: "The owners of papers are singularly blind to the position and aspirations of labor. It is natural, perhaps, that their views of labor facts should be colored by their relationship to those facts. They actually see and feel and understand them from their own particular point of view. And the consequences of that are quickly obvious in the actual handling of news."

In view of the fact that Mr. Field, a rich man in his own right, has established two liberal papers recently, PM and THE CHICAGO SUN, it may be taken that he speaks with knowledge.

Charles D. Mason writes this JOURNAL: "In your last review of the JOURNAL you mention about the low ebb of journalism, about the remarks of the newspapers, trying times, and you try to point out that unionism is the basis of democracy.

"I wish to say that while every job holds every dramatical view necessary to make a good news story, we are constantly warned not to talk. No dates, no figures and no pictures. So most of us have gone ahead and done our jobs without comment, good or bad. We have tried to be good American citizens, and those of us who have an urge to write wish to do so the worst way, so I offer the following suggestion: Let's start a column of patriotic slogans of our own trade. I would like to start the ball rolling with this one:

"A. F. of L., America's Faithful Labor'."



FOURTH OF JULY ODE

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

I

Our fathers fought for Liberty,
They struggled long and well,
History of their deeds can tell—
But did they leave us free?

II

Are we free from vanity,
Free from pride, and free from self,
Free from love of power and pelf,
From everything that's beggarly?

III

Are we free from stubborn will,
From low hate and malice small,
From opinion's tyrant thrall?
Are none of us our own slaves still?

IV

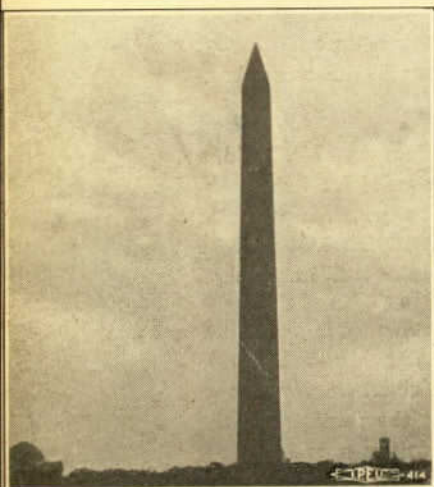
Are we free to speak our thought,
To be happy, and be poor,
Free to enter Heaven's door,
To live and labor as we ought?

V

Are we then made free at last
From the fear of what men say,
Free to reverence Today,
Free from the slavery of the Past?

VI

Our fathers fought for Liberty,
They struggled long and well,
History of their deeds can tell—
But ourselves must set us free.





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS
\$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1942

NO. 7

PLIGHT of CONGRESS *Due to Ill-Adjustment*

I

THE Speaker of the House, Mr. Samuel Rayburn of Texas, recently journeyed to a city near the nation's capital and made a speech. The burden of that speech was to the effect that "a studied effort to destroy the faith and confidence of the American people in their elected representatives" is going forward. Mr. Rayburn manifested irritation and made a solemn warning:

"A great many people cry out against dictatorships. There has never been a dictatorship built up in any land until the faith and confidence of the people had been destroyed in the legislative branch, and the legislative branch itself had been destroyed."

The Speaker of the House addresses his remarks to the entire nation and speaks with authority. No citizen can quarrel with this thesis. What happens to the Congress in its relationships to voters and in its relationships to the other branches of the government will determine the course of democracy in this nation. If citizens are cynical about Congress, as the Speaker of the House indicates, the situation is grave. The situation must be bettered if there is to be a full functioning of the people's will in this grave hour. However, cynicism may not be solely the fault of the citizens of the country and may be in part the fault of Congress itself.

IS CRITICISM MERITED?

The fact is that the Congress as an institution has not made an adjustment to the present era in government with fortitude, intelligence and with good grace.

What has been occurring in the United States during the last decade has been a sweeping reform of the instrumentalities of government in order to make government more pliable and more serviceable to the nation as a whole. Many new instrumentalities have been forged, but the

Representative body
restless in "administrative era"
though strong individuals
guard people's interest

very fact that new instrumentalities have come into being does not necessarily mean that the cause of democracy has been lost or even worsened.

Inasmuch as this month records the 166th anniversary of the founding of this republic, it might be well to explore the question of the relationship of the Congress to other branches of the government and to the question of democratic control of American institutions.

In 1776 when the leaders of the new nation on the Atlantic seaboard decided to take the fateful step of separation from the mother country, this nation was led by thoughtful and capable individuals. They were not weak men nor were they amateurs in the art of statecraft. Men like Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and Franklin had absorbed most of the culture of their era and had practical experience in business, in finance, in education and in politics. The fact is that these new leaders of the new world were more competent than the old leaders of the old world, and they took their job more seriously. They were men moved by a sense of destiny. Not unlike many leaders of the nation today, they were moved by the all-important fact that government was playing an important part in the lives of individual citizens and they were determined that that part played by government should be salutary and not inimicable. They were great men, but they were not super-men, though they performed a task touched with immortality. They did not meet all the problems of the republic for all the time.

"OUR CAUSE" IN 1776

The period in which they lived weighed heavily upon them and laid, in the main, two principal questions before them. These questions dealt with the representation of the people and with taxation.

The Revolutionary War was a fight for representation and the slogan "Taxation without representation is tyranny" outlined the main issue as the Founding Fathers saw it in the period from 1776 to 1781. The new Constitution of the new republic made sure that these two problems would be solved democratically, and they were. When the Constitution was written it was but natural that the very first section, Article I, outlined powers of the Congress and, after that, Article II outlined the powers of the President, an elected representative of the people, who became a kind of manager of public business. The very first subject described in Article I of the Constitution deals with representation. The very first power granted by the Constitution is the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises."

In the era of the republic from 1788 to 1928, a momentous 14 years, leaders arose not unlike the leaders who founded the republic. They, too, felt passionately that government was playing, and was destined to play an increasing part in the daily lives of the people. They, too, were determined that this part should be beneficial and not injurious. There is little doubt that the economic order caved in in 1929, and there is little doubt that government all but crumbled under the impact of the blow. There is little doubt that America went through as serious a structural change as it did in any period since 1776. That change moved in the direction of intervention of government, on a more wholesale scale, in the lives of the people and in the field of private enterprise. In fact, this reform was long overdue in the United States. This progressive nation merely responded to what might be described as world forces in the changes instituted since 1932, and any student who wishes to come close to the reality of the situation could well look into the two-volume work, "The Growth of Collective Economy", by F. E. Lawley, a British scholar.

Mr. Lawley does not write a theoretical work. He seeks to describe the course of government intervention in private business throughout the world during the first years of this century. His book is a reporting, not a theory. Mr. Lawley quotes authorities to support his thesis. For example, the International Chamber of Commerce Report on Comparative Study of Private and Public Enterprise, 1929, declares: "It frequently happens that the substitution of a public for a private enterprise results in incontestable progress."

STATE INTERVENTION NEEDED

He quotes again a French authority, E. Minost. In his book, *International Cooperation*, Mr. Minost says: "One cannot repeat too often that despite their protestations of liberal orthodoxy, industry and commerce voluntarily turn their eyes towards the state."

The *London Times* says: "The whole question of state control over industry in every country in the world is now a dominant issue. . . . Here are problems enough to engage the hardest intellects for many years ahead."

J. L. Garvin, British economist, has this to say on the subject: "To talk of a new campaign for individualism is ludicrous. . . . This is the age of interdependence. . . . This is the age of associated effort on a widening scale. . . . The supervisory and safeguarding functions of the state, in view of trusts, national and international, must extend in the interests of the ordinary citizen. You can no more prevent it than you can repeal the Factory Acts."

So it came about that when the breakdown in business and government came in 1929, under the pressure from the people themselves, the United States instituted certain reforms. These reforms were instituted by the Congress but entirely in the direction of giving more power and more varied powers to the executive branch of the government. Some of these reforms are the following:

1. The establishment of a national insurance system, usually spoken of as social security.
2. The setting up of great government corporations such as the TVA.
3. The intense control of speculation under the Securities and Exchange Commission.
4. The placing of public works on a more planned and scientific basis.
5. Efforts to create full employment by means of public works, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration.

These, indeed, represent a powerful aggregate of new powers for government, but no one can deny they have all been in the direction of benefits to the people as a whole. The little man in the nation has got a break.

TRAINED MEN IN OFFICE

Two marked aspects of this administrative revolution refer to more scientific control through administrative agencies and the problem of winning representation in the administrative agencies. This trend is still going forward. The village postmaster type of president seemed to be an anachronism—to have passed away forever. Highly trained men with wide knowledge are sought to head administrative agencies. Knowledge, scholarship and science were not despised. Government by hunch has disappeared.

One of the strange phenomena was the fact that the trend did not begin in the Roosevelt administration but in the war administration of Woodrow Wilson, and that a Republican, President Herbert Hoover, both as a public figure in the first

World War and subsequently as President, played a large part in forwarding this trend. The United States Food Control Administration, with Mr. Hoover as Food Administrator, accentuated this tendency. There was also a sugar utilization board, a division of the coordination of purchases, a war industries board, all predecessors to the administrative agencies of the Roosevelt administration.

II

The National Policy Committee, a voluntary group which seeks to guard and forward the democratic process, recently held a meeting at Princeton University to discuss the subject, "Government Structure Required for War and Peace." This capable analysis raises the question of the relationship of Congress to the administrative agencies and suggests certain remedies:

"We want Congress to function: What can be done? Do its procedures need to be changed, its rules, its committee systems, its methods of debate and public hearing? Is its relation to the Chief Executive faulty? Or do the constitutional structure of Congress and the political structure of the country require far-reaching changes, as to districts, the two-year term, the parties, and the like? Or does the future lie with functional rather than political representation?"

COMMITTEE RULE QUESTIONED

"On the matter of procedure, one member expressed the view that the parliamentary arrangements of Congress, with the exception of the possibility of filibuster in the Senate, are adequate to the situation, but that its political procedures are open to greater question, particularly in relation to the committees. Many committees meet rarely or never; on the important ones the operation of the seniority rule forces the newer members to wait until an old-timer dies or is defeated before they can have a chance to deal with major questions; the weight attached to committee membership is evidenced by the fact that in the past session 98 per cent of amendments offered by committee members were accepted as compared with 20 per cent of those offered by non-committee members.

"Several suggestions were made for improved committee procedure. The suggestion that better results might be obtained if committees were elected from the floor rather than appointed (by the Ways and Means Committee in the case of Democrats and the Committee on Committees in the case of Republicans) was met by the statement that election either from the floor or in caucus would be difficult because the members would not know each other; the member making this reply proposed, instead, that the number of committees be limited to those with real jobs to do, and additional pay for those who do them, and that the present rule of every legislator being a member of some committee be dropped along with the seniority system.

"Another proposed committee organization was to divide the House into 10

commissions with geographically representative membership; the chairmanships would rotate among the members; legislative proposals would be parcelled out to these commissions, which would choose a rapporteur and a small subcommittee to prepare each bill, and a representative to defend the reported bill before the House as a whole.

"There was general agreement that the work of Congress could be much improved if proper provision were made for supplying the committees with expert staffs. It was said that in the absence of such staffs two developments are likely to take place. Either members will be so unfamiliar with the subjects that the hearing of a bill is apt to take the form of a circus or a muckraking expedition, or members in the process of becoming experts in a particular field will subtract themselves from all other concerns and so cease for all practical purposes to be part of the general body. (It was interjected that a further alternative is for them to become just expert enough to want to run the agencies whose activities come before them in annual review!)"

III

A social historian said recently that there is a great opportunity for some young man in Congress to achieve distinction. His task would be to re-outline the functions of Congress in the light of momentous governmental changes. He would more clearly re-state the functions of the representative body in relationship to the new order. Certainly the Congress would continue to be the representative body of producers and consumers. It certainly should be the most democratic agency in the government and should move to guard democracy all along the line. It is probably more temptation for the dictatorial process to arise in administrative agencies than it is in Congress. Congress might well intervene to see to it that the administrative agencies do not infringe upon the democratic principle. Here are some of the trends in the administrative agencies:

1. The appointment of labor and management on advisory and political committees such as now exist in the War Manpower Commission.
2. The fulfillment of collective bargaining in government corporations such as exists in TVA.
3. The reform of the civil service machinery so that collective bargaining could function in those departments where civil service controls.

There is expanding need for a continuation of this trend in the administrative agencies and Congress could play a great part in this trend. Congress should guard the rights of producers and consumers in every branch of the government. It is doubtful whether Congress should serve merely as an obstructive instrumentality to the administrative process as many of the opposition Congressmen have attempted to do.

It has been reported that one questionnaire sent out by a Senator cost \$17,000,-

(Continued on page 376)



FROM THIS—

BOMBS addressed to the Mikado and bombs addressed to Hitler are being made in electrical manufacturing plants by I. B. E. W. members. A survey made in this field by the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the I. B. E. W. revealed that 29 leading companies have been converted to war work. In addition 22 companies are making products for the government although they are classed as unconverted manufacturers.

However, a great unworked field of war service is revealed by the fact that 110 companies are unconverted and 26 companies have actual idleness.

IN WAR PRODUCTION

Following is the list of companies showing the product manufactured before conversion and the product manufactured after conversion:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Radio transformers and ballast units. | 100 per cent prime naval contractor manufacturing signal equipment and aerial bomb fuses. |
| 2. Radio sets | Transceivers for Signal Corps. |
| 3. Radios | Material for Army Signal Corps. |
| 4. Radios | Portable receivers for Air Corps. |
| 5. Radio speakers | Material for Canadian Government and Signal Corps. |
| 6. Speakers and sound equipment | Inter - communicating sets for Signal Corps. |
| 7. Speakers | Ear phones for Signal Corps. |
| 8. Speakers | Ear phones for Signal Corps. |
| 9. Radio parts | Prime contractor for Signal Corps. |
| 10. Bare, weather proof, and rubber wire and cables | Field wire. |
| 11. Electric wire and cable accessories | Accessories division only is now manufacturing cable accessories, armor tank and gun parts. |
| 12. Electric ranges, water heaters, and electric tea kettles | Products for chemical warfare and heavy duty ranges for ships. |
| 13. Electrical appliances and metal stools, glue pots and metal spinings | Dark lamps, thermos jugs, and galley kitchens for Air Corps. |

CONVERSION *Picture in Electrical Manufacturing*

I. B. E. W.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT finds segment of industry doing remarkable job on war work. Large segment also unconverted. Some idle.

14. Battery-operated lanterns; bicycle horns and lights

Battery lanterns, signaling lights, ship relays, airplane lights and Signal Corps equipment.

15. Commercial household radio and automobile sets

Senders and receivers for bombers, tanks and ships for the Army and Navy.

16. Radios and refrigerators

Secret War and Navy production.

17. Switchboxes, panel boards

Making same but in addition making tank boxes and parts.

18. Electric ranges

Strong boxes and Navy lockers.

19. Insulated wire and cable

Making same but in addition, field wire, shipboard cable, flat webbing for parachute straps and Army belts.

20. Lighting fixtures

Doing some of same but in addition doing metal work for airports.

21. Electrical signal devices

Electrical distribution boxes, pulsators and signal devices for the Army and Navy.

22. Custom lighting fixtures

Marine lighting fixtures and ventilating equipment.

23. Tuners, variable condensers, record changers for radios

Special variable condensers and aircraft instruments.

24. Lighting fixtures and ornamental bronze and iron-work

Marine hardware and lighting equipment for national defense.

25. Lighting fixtures for public buildings

Marine lighting equipment. (Only doing a small amount of this sub-contract work and are equipped to do more if they can get it.)

26. Lighting fixtures

Marine lighting fixtures.

27. Radio receiving sets

Radio apparatus for military use.

28. Special lighting fixtures

Marine lighting fixtures. (Doing 100 per cent defense work but only 60 per cent capacity. Would like more work.)

29. Lighting fixtures

Shell canisters and bomb fins.

(Continued on page 367)



Official U. S. Navy Photograph from drawing by Vernon Howe Bailey, civilian artist

—TO THIS

Closed Shop Misnomer for UNION SHOP

EVEN the term "closed shop," as well as the principles which it signifies, has been the subject of impassioned controversy. Leaders of organized labor have condemned it as a misnomer. They have identified the term, not without foundation, as one cunningly invented by employers hostile to organized labor, the use of which was intended to, and did, prejudice the public attitude against unionism. Labor spokesmen have maintained that the historically and factually proper term for the particular employer-employee relationship indicated is the "union shop," whereas the labor relations status, or more accurately the lack of labor relations status referred to by these hostile employers as the open shop has in practice been the closed shop—closed against union members, and closed against collective bargaining.

It is a bit ironical, therefore, that an influential factor which will probably tend to assure the continued application of the closed shop label where the National Association of Manufacturers intentionally misplaced it, consists of an exceptionally competent study of this aspect of unionism. For the title of the work is "The Closed Shop,"* a book which may well become recognized as an outstanding authority in its field.

The author is a Catholic priest, Rev. Jerome L. Toner, and the book is fittingly dedicated to, and includes a foreword by, the eminent Catholic scholar, Father John A. Ryan. The matter of authorship is doubly important in a work of this kind because the bitterest enemies of the closed shop profess that their hostility is based not only on their peculiar, often perverted, version of "Americanism," but also and more especially on moral principles.

ORIGIN OF CLOSED SHOP

In developing the history, nature and function of the closed shop, Father Toner demonstrates that it is as genuinely American as anything can be, and that it is in conformity with the basic moral principle against which all social conduct and human law must be measured, the common good. Its detractors are therefore wrong on both of their major points.

The closed shop principle is centuries old, only the term is new. The principle was the very essence of the guilds of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The exclusion of non-members of the guild from the practice of the trade or craft, because they were not qualified or because they would not

Control
principle by workers is centuries old. Rev. Jerome Toner explodes fallacies

live up to their obligations thereunder, was so well recognized as a means of protecting the worker and the public that the closed shop principle survived the modifications imposed by law upon many of the guild practices, and it was enforced not only by the guilds themselves, but by public agencies including those of the king and of the municipalities. The principle, therefore, is older than unionism itself, and was a part of the custom and common law of the people who formed the United States.

ENGLAND'S EXPERIENCE

Journeyman's associations in England and in the United States applied the closed shop principle so naturally and uniformly that some students of the subject have been misled into believing it did not exist. Even today it is not uncommon for those who consider themselves informed to assert that the closed shop does

not exist in England today, merely because it has not been made the artificial, legalistically separated issue which it has become in the growth of collective bargaining in the United States. With respect to its present status in England the author observes: "The enforcement of the closed shop in England does not depend upon its formal inclusion in the collective bargaining agreement. That is no more essential for the effectual execution of a cooperative closed shop understanding between employers and organized workers than is the writing of a constitution necessary for the political functioning of the English people." Later he adds, "The written type of closed shop agreement is a unique product of the American labor movement."

The usages of the term closed shop are not always consistent. As used by Father Toner, the closed shop includes those practices where the labor agreement or custom requires the hiring of union members only, and where the agreement or custom requires the hiring of workers who need not be members but who are willing to become members of the union.

FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS

The essential features of the closed shop as identified by Father Toner are: Jurisdiction, discharge of non-unionists, and specified procedures of hiring. "The efforts of unions to induce employers to hire union men only," he says, "and the open shopper's opposition to that practice have thrust the hiring feature of the closed shop into such a conspicuous position in the public eye that discharge and jurisdiction are almost overlooked."

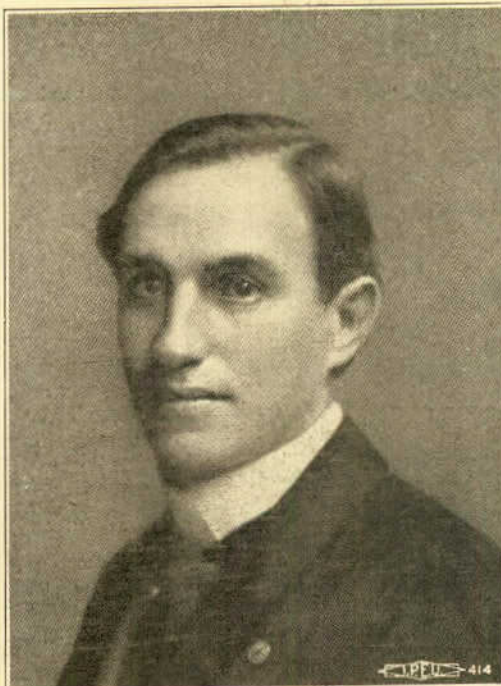
Jurisdiction in this sense relates to the occupations or jobs over which the union claims authority, as distinguished from the geographical area in which the union conducts its activities.

While the closed shop is a defensive mechanism to protect the worker against employer opposition and discrimination, and against non-union competition, it is more than that. In many circumstances it is an indispensable instrument of collective bargaining, and in most it is the efficient means of uniting workers and employers in peace for their own and society's benefit. But the collective bargaining feature is the key to the formidable opposition to the closed shop in the United States.

N. A. M., ORACLE OF MORALITY?

By the close of the nineteenth century, industrialism had become well established in the United States. But so was the National Association of Manufacturers. In 1903 the N. A. M. decided that organized labor was becoming too aggressive. Although the closed shop principle had heretofore come to be an accepted and expanding character of unionism since before the American Revolution, the N. A. M. began advocating the "open shop" and popularized the term closed shop, stigmatizing it as an alien practice.

(Continued on page 368)



JOHN MITCHELL

"The non-unionist has no moral right to seek his own temporary advantage at the expense of the permanent interests of all workingmen. It may pay an anti-unionist to defeat the hopes and aspirations of his fellow men, just as it may pay a man to be a traitor to his country, but neither is morally justified."

* American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. Paper cover, \$2.75.



HONORABLE HOMER T. BONE
U. S. Senator from Washington.

Statement of M. H. Hedges, Technical Adviser to the Columbia Power Trades Council, before the Joint Committee of Rivers and Harbors and Commerce, U. S. House of Representatives and U. S. Senate.

MR. Chairman and Gentlemen:
I am here as a representative of the Columbia Power Trades Council, an organization representative of all the union workers on Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects. I act as technical adviser and legislative representative of the Columbia Power Trades Council, and I may add that I am technical adviser to the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council.

I am authorized by the Columbia Power Trades Council to support the bill in question, designated as Senate Bill 2430, Seventy-seventh Congress, Second Session, and I am here primarily to approve of and commend Section 11, Paragraph A of the Senate Bill 2430. Reduced to its lowest terms, this provision grants collective bargaining rights to the mechanics working on the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects.

The Columbia Power Trades Council was organized in January, 1941. Approximately 35 labor organizations, including state federations of labor and the building trades councils and local unions, are affiliated with the Columbia Power Trades Council. The president of the council is D. E. Nickerson, executive secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor. The vice president is James A. Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor. The secretary and treasurer is O. G. Harbak, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Columbia Power Trades Council BACKS BONE BILL

Speaks for collective bargaining in government corporations. Gives history of national labor policy

The Columbia Power Trades Council follows the general pattern of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, of course with local and regional variations. It is a union of unions with power, with flexibility and with responsibility. May I point out to you, gentlemen, that both the Tennessee Valley Trades Council and the Columbia Power Trades Council are an effort of union leaders to build a lasting organization capable of serving these great government corporations that are represented by the TVA and the Bonneville and Grand Coulee projects. These councils give all the advantages of craft unionism plus the advantages of industrial unionism. They preserve craft lines and inculcate the fine ideals of workmen for which crafts are noted, and at the same time they present compactness, centrality and flexibility of organization necessary to getting work done with dispatch. The idea of the council is to enable management to talk to a single representative of all the various unions and to deal with a single business head so that work may be achieved with dispatch.

BUILT TO SERVE

The Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council is no longer an experiment. It is an effective instrumentality of production and advances sound labor relations. It is expected with assurance that the Columbia Power Trades Council will attain to this objective in a much shorter time than the TVA agency.

Recently a former colleague of yourselves, Senator James P. Pope, TVA director, had this to say about relations with labor on the Tennessee Valley: "When the war came on, this agency was given the task of greatly increasing its program for war purposes. It has been doing an amazing job of construction and operation to meet the needs of war industries in this region. It has speeded up the schedule for the completion of all the dams authorized during peacetime and is building a number of new dams principally for power. The number of employees of the Authority has been increased to about 35,000 and its appropriations have been increased several times over."

ORGANIZATION PROVES VALUE

"In all this work the relations between management and labor have played a vital part. There are no strikes, lockouts, or labor difficulties in the Tennessee Val-

ley to hamper the war program. There is no unused capacity in any TVA plant. During the entire program of the Authority there has never been an interruption of work of such a character as to delay the construction schedule. The principle of collective bargaining has always been recognized and acted upon in all labor relationships.

"There have been differences of opinion, of course. This is a healthy condition. Representatives of both sides have sat around the conference table and have frankly presented their views and their interests, but no differences have arisen that could not be and were not resolved."

It is this kind of relationship that true collective bargaining attains. It is this kind of relationship that we hope to bring about on the great northwest project, if collective bargaining is permitted and this bill passes. May I add on this point, as technical adviser to the Columbia Power Trades Council, that I have striven to get a universal pattern of union-management cooperation on all these great power projects under the guidance of the federal government.

LABOR'S CHARTERS OF FREEDOM

During the last 15 years, the federal Congress passed five major Acts relating to labor relations which certainly represent a national labor policy. The Railway Labor Act heads this list. It gets its significance from the fact that it

(Continued on page 366)



OSCAR HARBAK
Secretary-treasurer, Columbia Power Trades Council.

GOOD ELEPHANT CLUB

Started in Washington

CONSULT the dictionary. Elephant: a large mammal and the largest existing land mammal.

Consult folk experience: the elephant never forgets.

In Asia elephants are captured and domesticated. They are used as transport animals in India, Burma and Thailand. Though of good disposition and quite docile, the elephant shows explosive bursts of rage. He is reputed to remember those who do him injury for years and years and to mete out to them measures of generous revenge.

BRINGERS OF LIGHT

Probably because of the foregoing scientific and apocryphal characteristics of the elephant, labor leaders quite informally in Washington are considering the establishment of a Good Elephant Club. Some years ago those labor leaders who had most direct and efficient contact with Congress and government departments started an organization called "The Irritants." It was during the dark days of the depression when traditional institutions were rapidly changing and when the labor division was at its height.

"The Irritants" felt that one of the greatest services they could perform for democracy and the public was to present the principles of sound unionism to high and low in the government service, so that first things would not be forgotten in the press of building a new order. "The Irritants" met each morning, swapped experiences, pooled information, and mapped out the day's strategy so that a unified campaign could be carried on against unenlightenment.

The Good Elephant Club will pursue the same informal tactics. Those individual officials in the mounting government bureaucracy who forget they have a responsibility to the whole people, who serve private interests or private corporations rather than the total government, will be noted down. Their records will be chronicled and the characteristic of the good elephant, "We shall never forget," will be invoked.

During the last two years of the defense and war effort, hundreds of dollar-a-year men have come to Washington. They have taken key posts in key services, and they have pursued with single-mindedness of purpose their course as they deem it proper and sufficient. Not all of these so-called dollar-a-year men have performed badly. Others have pursued the purely mercenary and selfish course. Instead of serving the government they have served their corporations. Many of them have been in league with anti-union agencies outside the government service.

Labor leaders adopt slogan "We won't ever forget" as check on autocratic power

Some have pursued a course of determined illegal, anti-union activity. These have all been noted and will be remembered, and they will find the hard face of labor turned against their efforts and their promotion when the time arises.

Labor, like the elephant, never forgets. Labor may be an ambling elephantine creature, docile and easily domesticated, and may be readily put to work, but labor never forgets.

EXPEDIENCY ALWAYS

There is a good deal of irony in the present situation as it refers to dollar-a-year men. The dollar-a-year men believe in the system of private initiative and the principle of little or no government in business. But it was business men that first started the ball rolling toward government interference in business. It was the oil interests that first petitioned President Hoover to intervene in a situation which had gotten out of control. Now it is the dollar-a-year men who have forsaken good administrative procedure and are pursuing a policy of serving private

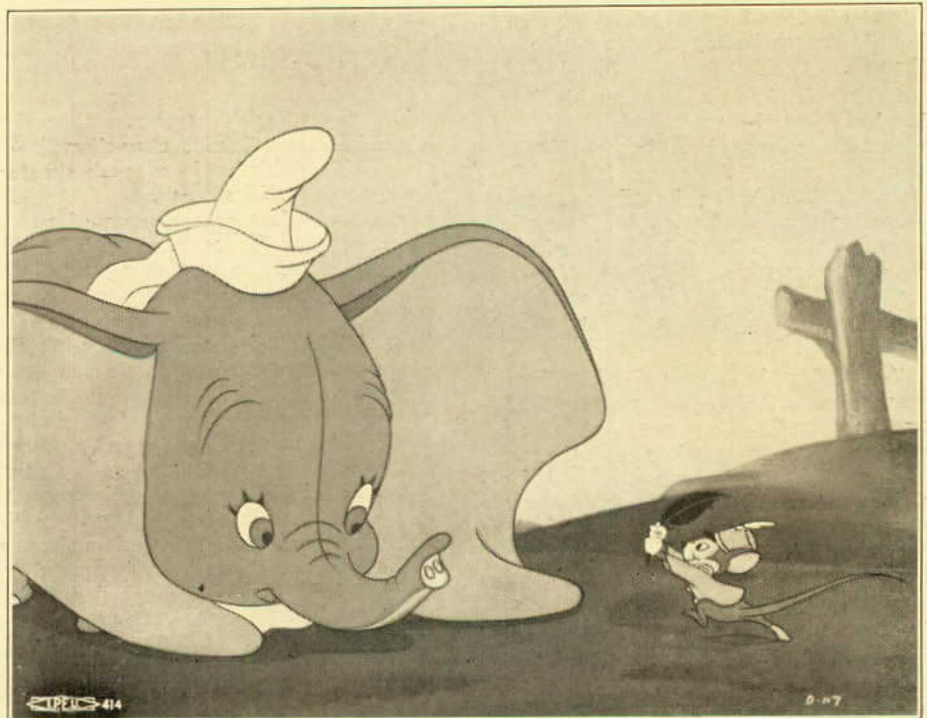
interests instead of the public interest. Wendell Wilkie, a business man whose patriotism is unsullied, has this to say about the situation:

"For example, on the first point, never before has this country experienced so extraordinary a concentration of power in the hands of a few men as in the government today. All of the safeguards erected by the American people against too autocratic a government have been invaded. The powers once reserved to the states have been largely transferred to the federal government. And the federal courts, which have the responsibility for protecting the rights of these states or the rights of individuals against federal legislation, have been largely staffed by appointees of the new system.

BUSINESS MEN GET POWER

"For a time the Supreme Court stood in the way of this political usurpation of power—so much so that the President undertook his notorious and unsuccessful campaign to force a change in its membership. But deaths and retirements gave to the President, by chance, what the people had denied to him by choice. And in the past three years, during which the President has been able to appoint five Supreme Court judges, the American people have had a series of decisions from the court that have substantially changed our form of government. On almost every decision the court has supported the administration. On almost every decision it has wiped out state and local lines and has extended federal authority to every farm, every hamlet, every business firm and manufacturing plant in the country.

"The judiciary, therefore, has offered little check upon the network of laws which the federal government has imposed upon the enterprises of the people."



Walt Disney Production

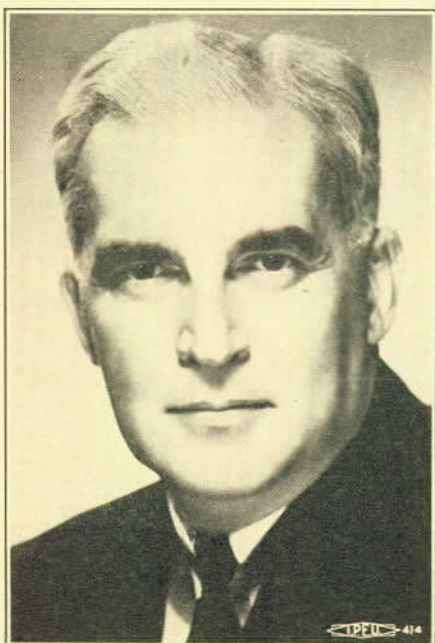
DUMBO, THE GOOD ELEPHANT, KNOWS FRIEND FROM FOE

Three Men With Sweeping Powers



DONALD NELSON

He affronted labor by confused and unnecessary attack on city ordinances in electric and plumbing fields.



PAUL McNUTT

He took lead in giving labor-management committee policy-making powers.



LEON HENDERSON

He finally bowed to public opinion and decided to set up labor advisory committees for price administration.



O.E.M. Photo

A New York City civilian defense worker sending message over a portable transmitter.

FOUR HUNDRED I. B. E. W. members regretfully closed down their amateur radio stations on January 8, 1942, on order of the Federal Communications Commission, which barred amateur short wave broadcasting because of the war.

Now these men are asked to enlist, with their equipment, in a new radio communications service for emergency use. Radio "hams" have proved invaluable when flood, fire or storm have struck down regular communications. They now will be organized for the protection of bombed cities.

The Federal Communications Commission, jointly with the Defense Communications Board and the Office of Civilian Defense, has devised a plan for "War Emergency Radio Service" which will include mobile, portable and fixed short-wave radio communication.

VETERANS OF SHORT WAVE

Services of all radio amateurs are urgently desired. Radio broadcast technicians, radio repairmen and plain electrical workers who understand radio "innards" may also give vital aid. As the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers contains the nation's largest organized group of workers with radio knowledge, this magazine has been asked to broadcast a call to them.

For several years the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL published as a regular feature, the "Fraternity of the Air,"

Fraternity of AIR MOBILIZES for War

Radio amateurs urged to enroll for emergency duty under new civilian defense setup

a listing of the names and call letters of our members who operated short-wave stations. Starting with a few names, this grew until it filled nearly two pages of the magazine, closely spaced, containing some 400 names in the United States and five in Canada. Many of these men are veterans of the air lanes. They built and maintained their own equipment, and could go back on the air with very short notice.

In addition to this very valuable group, the Brotherhood now has nearly 50 radio broadcast technicians' locals in the principal cities of the United States, in which the highly-skilled operators of commercial stations are organized. In cities where the group is not large enough to qualify for a separate charter, these men are organized into the mixed or inside locals. There are a number of radio service and public address system service locals chartered separately, although a good number of these men are also organized in the mixed locals.

With that splendidly spontaneous response which labor everywhere has given in our country's emergency, these men will be hammering on the doors of local defense councils as soon as they see an opportunity to be of service. Following the example of many building trades unions, they will not wait to be called but will volunteer in a group and will supply the technical leadership which the defense council very likely does not have.

A recent order to regional directors of civilian defense emphasizes that members of labor unions or other organized groups may be enrolled at their own meeting places by registrars sent out by the defense councils, or by their own recruitment officers who have been officially recognized by the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. It is recognized that labor unions are by far the best sources for recruiting those possessed of certain special skills, and also that the union leaders' skill in organizing is a valuable asset. If local defense councils do not seem inclined to cooperate with labor, they are not acting in accordance with the policy set down by Director James M. Landis.

SET-BUILDERS WANTED

Due to the serious need for electronic and radio equipment for the armed forces, the men who will be most appreciated in the War Emergency Radio

Service are those handy enough to build and maintain their own sets. The Office of Civilian Defense cannot encourage the manufacture of new equipment for the emergency service, nor will it endorse requests to the War Production Board for preferential ratings for such equipment. However, it is believed that radio hams already have in their possession, or can obtain from radio dealers, sufficient parts and equipment to fill the need.

The plan is to set up a station network which could take over the direction of the protective services (police, air raid wardens, firemen, rescue and gas squads, etc.) if a city is attacked. Thus mobile units, such as squad cars, ambulances and trucks could be kept in close communication with headquarters. It is even possible for a man on foot to carry with him a portable two-way radio.

Station licenses will be issued to instrumentalities "of local government for emergency communications relating directly to the activities of the United States Citizens' Defense Corps, or other equivalent officially recognized organization."

A single station license will be issued by the Federal Communications Commission to cover all station transmitters to be operated or controlled as one "net" or control area. Each transmitting unit will be assigned a unit number which will be designated in the station license.

Networks in adjoining cities are to be combined or coordinated to minimize interference. All radio nets of the emergency service operating within a warning area, which means an area covered by a district warning center, upon orders of the military, must furnish proof to the Federal Communications Commission that all transmitters within the area can be silenced instantly at a single order from the warning center.

A commanding officer for the network shall be appointed by the station licensee, with the title of "Radio Aide," who shall have direct technical and administrative responsibility for the operation of the civilian defense stations.

LOYAL AMERICANS ONLY

Operators' permits will be granted to those who hold a radio operator license or permit of any class, upon proper certification and enrollment into the Citizens' Defense Corps. However, such certification will go beyond mere technical citizenship and fingerprinting, which has hitherto been a requirement for a radio operator's license. It must be proved by investigation that the applicant is a citizen of unshakable loyalty and integrity. The permit is valid only for the operation



Gift of I. B. E. W.—this ambulance, presented to Emergency Medical and Ambulance Service in Hawaii. Left to right: Dr. Harry L. Arnold, executive officer of the service; George Loo, recording secretary of L. U. No. B-1260; Major Robert B. Faus; International Representative M. B. Keeton, and Dr. H. S. Dickson, supervising officer.

of stations in this particular service and is subject to change or cancellation by the commission if deemed necessary for successful conduct of the war. The station license may be revoked for the same reason. The rules and regulations may be considered severe, but the service established must be reliable and dependable.

Another class of radio stations is to be set up by state guards, which will be under control of the corps area commander of the U. S. Army in each corps area. This will operate on a different frequency from the civilian defense radio system. Both systems will use frequencies above 112,000 kilocycles.

Those who own or operate radio equipment will be interested in the operating specifications which have been drawn up for stations in the War Emergency Radio Service:

OPERATING SPECIFICATIONS

15.21 Frequencies.—The following frequency bands are available for assignment to stations operating in the War Emergency Radio Service:

112000-116000 kc
224000-230000 kc
400000-401000 kc

15.22 Types of Emission.—All stations in the War Emergency Radio Service are authorized to use the following types of emissions: A-0, A-1, A-2, A-3, or special for frequency modulation.

15.23 Selection of Frequency.—Licensees may select operating frequencies within the available bands provided the equipment is capable of meeting the frequency stability requirements specified in Sec. 15.25.

15.24 Non-exclusive Use of Frequencies.—No licensee of any station in the War Emergency Radio Service shall have the exclusive use of any frequency. In the event mutual interference occurs between stations operating simultaneously, the licensees shall be required to coordinate the operation of the stations so as to

minimize interference, and make the most effective use of the frequencies available.

15.25 Frequency Stability.—

(a) Transmitting equipment used in the War Emergency Radio Service must be capable of maintaining the operating carrier frequency (without readjustments) within the limits set forth in the table:

Operating frequencies within the bands (kilocycles)	Maximum deviation band width
112000-114000	.1 of 1 per cent
114000-116000	.3 of 1 per cent
224000-227000	.1 of 1 per cent
227000-230000	.3 of 1 per cent
400000-401000	.2 of 1 per cent

(b) Notwithstanding the maximum frequency deviation permitted, all emissions, including those resulting from keying or modulating a transmitter, shall be confined within the frequency band in which the transmitter is authorized to be operated in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 15.25 (a).

(c) Spurious radiations shall be reduced or eliminated in accordance with good engineering practice.

OTHER REGULATIONS IN BRIEF

Other regulations of interest, which we will mention briefly are: Power, "a maximum unmodulated power input of 25 watts to the plate circuit of an oscillator-amplifier transmitter or to the plate circuit of an oscillator transmitter. No station shall be operated at any time with a power in excess of that necessary to render satisfactory communication service." All equipment for which a license is granted "must be owned by or in the possession of the licensee at all times." Stations must be operated only by a radio operator holding a war emergency permit, and when radio telephony is used, another person whose broadcasting the operator "deems essential to the emergency" may be allowed to transmit by voice only on condition that the duly licensed operator maintains control over the transmission. These provisions, of course, are to prevent enemy agents from seizing or obtaining control of stations which would be used to delay, confuse or obstruct the protective services.

A written log must be kept, including the names and official titles of all persons transmitting.

Tests and drills will be permitted during certain specified hours of the day and evening.

(Continued on page 376)



Amateur radio operator on emergency duty operates portable equipment in a tent.

WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD

Now Holds Sway

THE new Wage Stabilization Board began functioning July 1, by order of the President of the United States. The Building Trade Unions of the American Federation of Labor, with 1,500,000 members voluntarily agreed to stabilize wages for the duration as an action to implement the President's appeal to prevent inflation. Their representatives, meeting with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, declared they took action because they recognized "the danger of drastic inflation due to rapid and uncontrolled increases in prices of commodities and to assist in effectuating the seven points outlined by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress."

BY FORMAL AGREEMENT

The action was formalized in the following memorandum of agreement between the War and Navy Departments, Federal Works Administration, National Housing Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Maritime Commission, the government agencies in charge of war building and construction work and the unions:

"It is agreed between the contracting agencies of the United States Government and the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor that, on all war construction work done for or financed by the United States (except non-federal construction where state laws govern wage rates) in the continental United States, the wage rates paid under collective bargaining agreements as of July 1, 1942, shall remain in full force and effect for a period of at least one year after that date and subject to annual renewal of this agreement for the duration of the war. Except as hereafter provided, all renewals of collective bargaining agreements will contain the rates paid as of July 1, 1942.

"The rates paid under collective bar-

Building trades unions voluntarily enter agreement with Secretary of Labor, to oppose inflation

gaining agreements on July 1, 1942, will be subject to revision in cases where those rates are inadequate because:

"(a) They were fixed at a time so long before July 1, 1942, as to be out of line with the general wages prevailing;

"(b) They were applicable in a locality where changing conditions in the building construction industry require a revision of wage rates; or

"(c) They do not sufficiently take into account any abnormal change in conditions.

ADJUSTMENT BOARD TO RULE

"A Wage Adjustment Board will be created to determine whether a wage adjustment should be made under this paragraph and to fix the amount of any adjustment which is made. In its determination it shall give consideration to existing collective bargaining agreements."

An administrative order, setting up the Wage Adjustment Board, was immediately signed by Secretary Perkins with the approval of President Roosevelt.

It follows:

"To accomplish the purpose of the Act of March 3, 1931, as amended by the Act of August 30, 1935, and of section 1 (a) of the Act of January 30, 1942 (Pub. No. 421, 77th Cong.), and to provide machinery for the wage stabilization agreement of the international and national labor organizations in the building construction industry, it is hereby ordered:

"1. The Wage Adjustment Board for the Building Construction Industry, hereafter called the Board, is established in

the United States Department of Labor. The board shall consist of a chairman, to be appointed from the Department of Labor, and of three representatives of the contracting agencies of the United States and of three representatives of the labor organizations in the building construction industry, to be named by me from time to time. A majority of members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

"2. The board shall have power to investigate and to recommend an adjustment of wage rates under the above agreement of the labor organizations in the building construction industry. It shall consider requests for wage adjustments presented by local labor organizations with the approval of the international or national labor organization, and when submitted through and approved by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. It shall have power to make the necessary rules of procedure. The board's recommendation with respect to a request for wage adjustment shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Labor, to the Building Trades Department, and to any interested contracting agency of the United States.

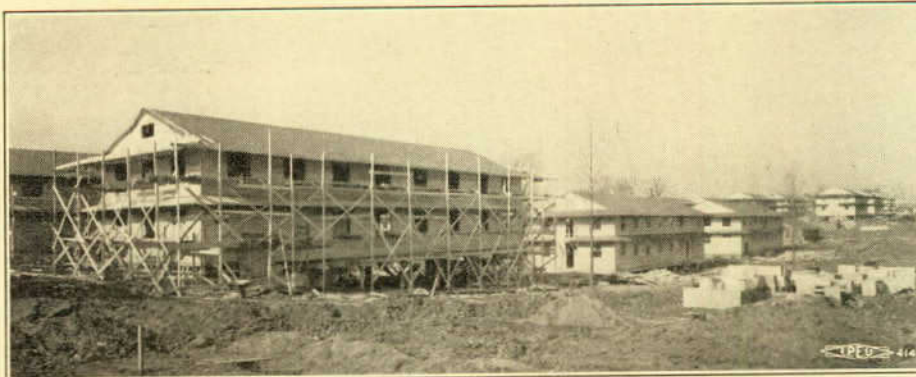
BY IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION

"3. Upon request of the board, the Solicitor of the Department of Labor shall conduct an investigation, hold any necessary hearings, and make a report to the board as to the prevailing rates of wages for any or all classes of laborers and mechanics in the building construction industry in any locality, or as to the relation of such wage rates to those generally prevailing in the industry, trade or locality, or as to the relation of such wage rates to the cost of living.

"4. In determining the prevailing rates of wages under the Act of March 3, 1931, as amended by the Act of August 30, 1935, I shall, unless compelling evidence to the contrary be presented, accept as prevailing those wage rates which were prevailing on July 1, 1942, unless adjusted by recommendation of the board under paragraph 2 hereof."

After issuing the order Secretary Perkins named the Assistant Secretary of Labor, Daniel W. Tracy, as chairman of the Wage Adjustment Board.

Unions belonging to the Building Trades Department are: International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers; International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America; International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America; International Union of Elevator Constructors; International Union of Operating Engineers; The Granite Cutters' International Association of America; International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America; International



U. S. Army Photo

Great camps went up almost overnight under the banner of patriotic unionists.

(Continued on page 376)

ON a great estate at the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, Va., lives a gentleman of the old school with old school ideas—Harry Flood Byrd. Surrounded by his family on this great plantation of fruit trees, filled with a sense of well-being and self-righteousness, Senator Byrd, like the country squire he is, follows horticulture, general farming, and makes it pay. He is 55 years old. He is a brother of Richard Evelyn Byrd, the explorer and naval officer, and he is regarded as the first citizen of the great state of Virginia.

Senator Byrd operates two influential newspapers as a side line to his farming. One is the Winchester Star and the other is the Harrisonburg Daily News Record. These papers serve as the mouthpiece of Mr. Byrd's own ideas and for the ideas of his great political machine covering the entire state of Virginia. In addition, Senator Byrd is president of the Winchester Cold Storage Company and the Valley Turnpike Company. He stands preeminent in party councils. He was once chairman of the Democratic State Committee and was once chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He was once governor of the state, and now as U. S. Senator he seeks to fashion and promulgate the Virginia system of politics throughout the whole democratic administration in Washington and the whole United States.

Filled with a sense of well being, genial and able, Senator Byrd represents the modern feudalistic system of the state of presidents. He believes ardently in his class; he believes that rich men should go to the Senate and speak for the interests of rich men. One time Senator Byrd was a candidate for the presidency of the United States. He was endorsed by the assembly of the state of Virginia for president. He is a survival of an ancient day, a squire in politics.

Everybody in Washington recognizes Senator Byrd as the boss of Virginia. The present governor of Virginia pays homage to him. All the Congressmen, including the anti-labor Howard Smith and the others, report to him periodically. Senator Byrd has settled down to a well-thought-out campaign of harassing New Deal agencies. He does this under the guise of saving taxpayers money. He is not over-scrupulous in the methods he uses on New Deal agencies. He is not above using the principle of "Do this or else." He tells them, "If you don't kowtow to me, I will see that your appropriation is cut when it comes to Congress." He looks with sympathetic eye on Howard Smith's campaign against labor in the Lower House. He is not above flirting with the Virginia labor movement, however, whenever he needs them, and there have been whispers in Virginia that he has even sought to control the Virginia State Federation of Labor by juggling the votes of certain friendly unions of large membership.

NOT ALL BYRD-MEN

Virginia is not a benighted state. There is genuine social liberalism in the state

Senator Byrd, Suh, TYPIFIES *State* FEUDALISM

Rich man
seeks to press rich men's
interests in New Deal
government

of Virginia. But Senator Byrd never responds to these concepts or these votes and his sole objective in his own state is to preserve his machine and cut out every opportunity for liberalism to express itself in Virginia. Virginia liberals state that Senator Byrd is in reality a Republican representing financial interests borrowing from within the Democratic party. There is no love lost between them. They hate Byrd and Byrd hates them.

Into Virginia out of Washington there is an overflow of persons of powerful family who have great estates in the state of the presidents. Recently David Bruce, son-in-law of Andrew Mellon, and Paul Mellon, the son of Andrew Mellon, have purchased plantations, and it is said that Byrd is grooming these scions of the ancient house for political jobs in Washington.

Consider Howard W. Smith of Virginia, leading congressional foe of labor. Smith is known as a milk magnate. He is an im-

portant cog in the Byrd machine. Smith is a prominent member of the Virginia Milk Producers' Association, an organization of big dairy farmers in the area, which controls 85 to 90 per cent of the milk in the Washington area. Smith, like Byrd, believes in the divine right of the rich man. It is reported that he has been successful in setting up undue restrictive license requirements to keep small dairy farmers from selling milk in the nation's capital. He holds a strategic position on the House Rules Committee and sits on the lid. He is able to create an effective bottleneck against progressive legislation, and he is the spearhead of the reactionary anti-labor movement in the Congress. Recently he was able to precipitate a dairy strike in the vicinity of Alexandria by forbidding his lieutenants from entering into a closed shop agreement with the dairy unionists. Smith, like Byrd, uses ruthless methods, and when Emmett C. Davison, secretary-treasurer of the Machinists' Union, announced his candidacy against Smith, Smith tried to keep him off the ballot.

CONGRESSMAN 10 PER CENT

Both Byrd and Smith do not believe in

(Continued on page 363)



Courtesy REA

Virginia is rich in dairy products, marketing in the Nation's Capital. Milk is in politics, therefore.

Threading Tangled Maze of SYNTHETIC RUBBER

NINETY-EIGHT per cent of our entire rubber supply came from the Far East up until a few short months ago. Today it is all in German and Japanese hands. Almost overnight it became necessary to find some substitute to meet our military and minimum civilian needs.

Synthetic rubber can be made from practically any known substance from milkweed and dead cats to sugar, grain and oil. The fight for the control of this new industry, surrounded by an aura of frenzied affluence, devolves into a scrap which has on one side the Rockefeller-dominated Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary commercial alcohol firms, the Big Four of the rubber industry (U. S., Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone) and the duPont chemical and munitions trusts, and on the other side the whiskey distilleries, the farm bloc and the anti-monopolists.

WAYS GREASED FOR OIL

So far the oil industry and its allies have had the inside track in the government's new synthetic rubber program. Key officials, formerly connected with major oil, commercial alcohol and chemical interests, and now occupying decision-making positions in the War Production Board, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, its Rubber Reserves Corporation, the Army and the Navy, have seen to it that over nine-tenths of the proposed 800,000-ton rubber program was given to the large companies whose interests they had at heart.

In 1929 Standard Oil and the powerful German dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie, entered into a patent-pooling cartel arrangement whereby I. G. F. obtained a monopoly over synthetic rubber while Standard received a monopoly (except for within Germany) over petroleum substitute products. The effect was the choking off of experimentation in artificial rubbers in this country. We were content to import crude rubber from distant sources until suddenly it was too late.

Synthetic rubbers are usually made from a combination of two artificially-derived substances known as styrene and butadiene, styrene forming from one-fourth to one-half of the total under different formulae. Styrene, a benzene derivative, is closely related to toluol, the amazing basis of TNT, perfumes, dyes and medicines. But it is over the production of butadiene that the big fight rages.

Butadiene can be produced from petroleum, from alcohol or from coal. Coal has never been of importance as a potential source of butadiene in this country, but it is the expensive basis for the synthetic rubber upon which Germany's

Why United States, greatest industrial country, has not produced simple product from easy sources

giant military machine has rolled over Europe and Northern Africa. In Russia, and formerly in Poland, rubber substitutes have long been made from grain and potato alcohol. Here the petroleum crowd is seeking to freeze grain alcohol producers out of the running.

FARM-GROWN ALCOHOL

Commercial alcohol is generally made from molasses obtained from sugar, while whiskey and beverage alcohol is made from corn and grains. The principal war use of industrial alcohol, until the rubber crisis rose, was for the manufacture of smokeless powder and explosives.

When the commercial plants, widely dominated by oil interests, shut down this spring after their sugar supply had been interrupted, high government officials diverted 1.3 billion tons of Cuban sugar to them, rather than calling upon the available facilities of the liquor distilleries for high-proof industrial alcohol, or suggesting that the commercial plants be converted to use grain rather than molasses. Sugar rationing for civilians resulted.

The production of butadiene from petroleum is slow and complicated. It requires the construction of complete new plants, using great quantities of steel and other critical materials and the building of special steel railroad tank cars to carry it under high pressure from the oil

centers where it will be produced to Akron, where the major rubber companies will convert it into synthetic rubber, then fashion this into tires and other products.

Butadiene production from grain alcohol, on the other hand, is a childish simple process. Plants to produce it could be erected in half the time or less, and for one-third the cost, and using but a fraction of the critical materials needed under the petroleum process. Furthermore, they could be located in the farm centers, close to our tremendous stocks of surplus wheat and corn, and the butadiene mixed with styrene to form rubber then and there. Transportation difficulties would be eliminated.

WHEAT BINS OVERFLOWING

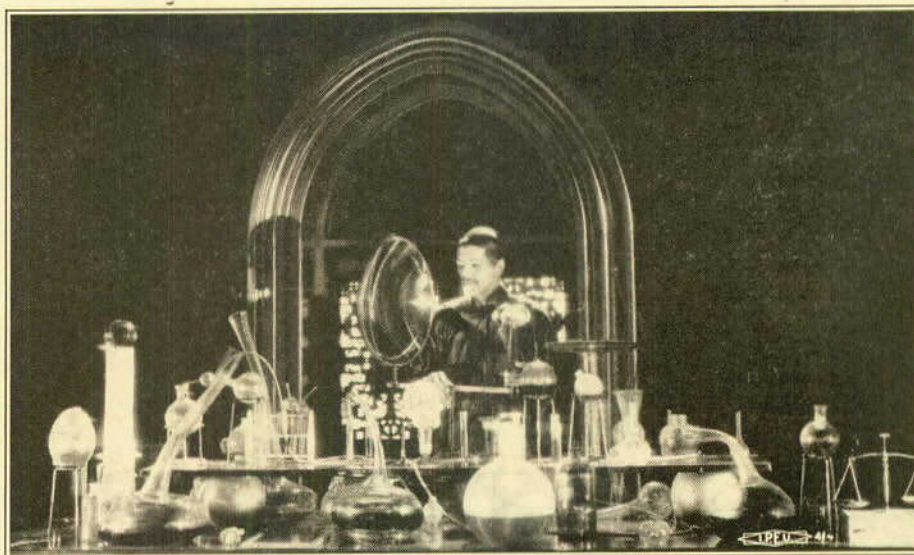
The advocates of petroleum-based schemes claim, probably rightly, that their process is cheaper than the grain alcohol method at present prices for the raw materials. But the government itself already owns several times as much surplus wheat and corn (some of it no longer edible) as would be required to fill all our military and civilian needs for the next two years. Storage facilities are so cramped that it is expected that much of this year's bumper wheat crop will rot on the ground for lack of place to move it.

Under such conditions discussions of relative costs for raw materials is purely theoretical. Furthermore, the time element, the steel supply, our limited petroleum reserves (needed for toluol and 100-octane aviation gasoline) and transportation facilities merit serious consideration.

Yet groups and individuals seeking to promote plans for synthetic rubber in our national emergency from sources outside the control of the tightly-knit oil monopoly and its allies received a universal run-around at Washington. They were politely passed from official to official, but nowhere in the national defense set-up found a sympathetic ear.

They were given every conceivable excuse, including (1) that it would be "un-

(Continued on page 367)



Modern chemistry is the wizard of 1942, outstripping ancient magicians.

ORGANIZED labor has accepted the challenge.

The very existence and its right to continue to exist and function in a free America has been many times the challenge that has been hurled at organized labor generally.

Times without number it has freely and without reservation accepted the challenge or challenges as they have been hurled and as many times has proved its value and intrinsic worth as a voice oft-times of a minority, and in a wilderness of confusion of thought, opinion and expression.

No sane person would be foolish enough to venture the statement that organized labor has always been right. To the contrary, all conscientious and honest labor leaders frankly admit that some grave and unfortunate errors of judgment, mismanagement and misunderstanding of vital issues have occurred many times in the past years.

Granting this to be the case, it must at the same time be conceded that, like good government, it has risen through many failures and errors to mighty heights of successful accomplishment.

RISE OF A NATION

Looking first upon the gloomy side of the past of organized labor, it must be realized that in the greater part the rise of organized labor from almost insignificance to the mighty power that it has become today has to be likened to the mighty upsurge in a very short period of time of the vastest industrialized nation in the world from the humble beginning of an infant, desperately poor nation in its beginning with few useful friends, hesitant and fearful of the future so terribly unknown, but relying upon its own God-given initiative and creative ability to hew a pathway through the jungles and morasses of doubt, intimidation, ridicule and unfair criticism.

The mightiest nation in the world of today, regardless of the opinions of all the isms and ists of Europe and Asia, has come up to its might and glory this terribly hard way; it has won its spurs and crown of laurels. It will never—just so long as its citizens remain free to think, free to express sane, safe and reasonable thinking, free to continue to work and plan the continuity of the life and future of this America—be a nation that can be subdued or conquered by any upstart that would stamp out everything that the word "freedom" can possibly mean.

So has organized labor truly come up the hard way, from a pitifully humble beginning, through the years of crushing opposition, bitterest criticism and entrenched and fully organized greed.

Its existence today it owes to its initiative to live, its determination to succeed and to turn repeated defeat into ultimate crowning success; it, too, like sound government, has had to learn to profit by its errors. It has had to slash away many narrow, bigoted and unsound methods and procedures of practice and conduct.

Organized labor accepted the challenge to help make the American standard of

AMERICA'S STANDARD *of* *Living Created by Labor*

By A. J. ADAMS, Anchorage, Alaska

Alaska electrical workers hurl challenge to those who would destroy gains here or abroad

living the finest possible of attainment, and it has succeeded in helping with industry and government to create such a high standard of living, coupled with free, sound education, freedom of expression, freedom of press and freedom of fair opinion honestly arrived at, that it has at once become the envy of all other nations in all the world and the despair of the would-be dictators.

Again the time has come when this, our own nation, our forefathers and our own creation, is seriously threatened. Its life is threatened from many angles. The hopes for the future ambitions and dreams of the glorious youth of this, our own home and nation, are in jeopardy and everything that it is in existence for, and its way of life is at stake as at no time since the time of our civil war.

American government, American industry and American labor did not want war. They only asked to be allowed to live in peace to continue to work out their own destiny, and to continue to grow in stature and wisdom to the end that they might better serve to help at least to hasten upon the world the dream of the past century of humble, striving humanity all over the world—the dream that war

might be eradicated and that an age of reason would permit the settlement of disputes and misunderstandings through the happy medium of discussion, arbitration and reason and judgment, such to apply to nations equally with groups or individuals.

TYRANTS CHALLENGE THE FREE

The overwhelming passion of unleashed greed, however, has forced war upon us as a nation and people through unequalled treachery and tyranny.

The tyrants have hurled the gauntlet in our faces; they have challenged us to prove that our nation and our way of life are worth fighting for, and America dare do no other than to accept that challenge and again, through the hard way, prove itself and the rightness of all that it stands for and all that it hopes to be.

As the challenge has been hurled at the American nation to fight or die, so also is the challenge hurled at organized labor to prove itself and its worth.

Organized labor in England has gone through the crucible of fire, and test; it has proved itself greater than it was conceded to be before the war by its own master minds and members. Labor has been fortunate in England to have a leader in Ernest Bevin who has the supreme courage and marvelous wisdom to marshal all of its forces into what has become one of the closest knit and most willingly producing organizations that

(Continued on page 363)



WIDE-FLUNG ALASKA IS BIGGER THAN TEXAS

PENSION Beneficiaries

Continue to Mount

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—Minutes of regular meeting of the International Executive Council.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on June 15, 1942.

The meeting was called to order at 9 a. m. by Chairman C. M. Paulsen. Members present: C. M. Paulsen, F. L. Kelley, William G. Shord, C. F. Preller, D. A. Manning, D. W. Tracy, Charles Foehn, J. L. McBride, Harry Van Arsdale, Jr.

The minutes of the regular meeting of March 4, 1942, were read, and on motion which was carried they were approved as recorded.

The chairman appointed C. F. Preller and Charles Foehn as auditing committee, to examine the I. B. E. W. audit for the first quarter of 1942, as made by the

Long
list of members pass to pension
rolls at regular meeting of
I. E. C.

firm of Wayne Kendrick & Co., certified public accountants employed by the Executive Council, and to report their findings to the Council before its adjournment.

PENSIONS APPROVED

The pension applications of the following were presented:

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Adams, Gust	397
I. O. Arnold, James A.	108
I. O. Broceus, William H.	413
I. O. Crocker, Herbert L.	501
I. O. Davies, Samuel J.	17

I. B. E. W. Member Buys \$1,000 War Bond



U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

LIFE'S SAVINGS FOR UNCLE SAM

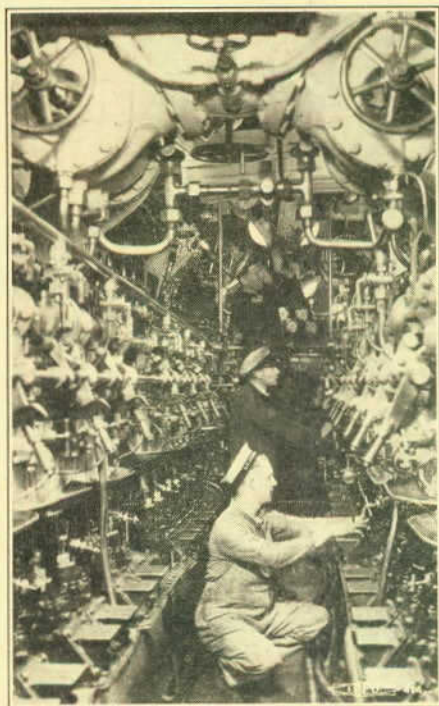
When soldiers at Camp Lee, Va., were called upon to buy War Bonds on the pay reservation plan, Pvt. Henry Kowalski, member of Local No. 166, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Schenectady, N. Y., turned in his life's savings for a \$1,000 bond. Private Kowalski is shown above handing his check for a bond to Lieut. Joseph L. Dennison, Quartermaster Replacement Training Center bond officer. To the right of Kowalski is Pvt. Carter Kalustian, Arlington, Mass., who is also buying a \$1,000 bond. "It's the least that we can do for our country," the soldiers remarked. "Besides, War Bonds are a darned good investment."

	Formerly of L. U. No.
I. O. Gannon, James	202
I. O. Glick, Henry	134
I. O. Hetue, Albert E.	104
I. O. Hoffman, Charles G.	164
I. O. Kane, Peter	694
I. O. Litzinger, C. A.	532
I. O. MacGregor, James B.	770
I. O. MacIntosh, Duncan A.	213
I. O. Moran, Peter J.	1025
I. O. Nolan, Cornelius	90
I. O. Noonan, Thomas F.	297
I. O. O'Connor, Charles S.	9
I. O. Paye, Edgar S.	373
I. O. Russell, Frank H.	300
I. O. Steele, Walter J.	442
I. O. Steeves, Edgar F.	629
I. O. Townsend, E. M.	694

	L. U. No.
1 Perry, Harry B.	
3 Anderson, Frank A.	
3 Chevalier, A. D.	
3 Fredericks, John	
3 Hughes, William H.	
3 Reed, George W.	
3 Roth, Eugene	
3 Sutcliffe, John F.	
3 Teevan, John F.	
3 Tuttle, Albert M.	
3 Wetzstein, Frederick	
3 Wheeler, George M.	
3 White, Walter W.	
9 Bunworth, William	
9 Cover, Berkey E., Sr.	
9 Hoban, Frank C.	
38 Brandt, H. C.	
38 Frank, Henry J.	
39 Lipps, Dan H.	
46 Van Inwegen, L., Sr.	
55 Harvey, Ed A.	
65 Drout, Edward J.	
65 Tiesse, Emil E.	
81 Brace, Esau	
82 Lowery, Frank	
103 Garland, George M.	
103 Motyer, John F.	
104 Pennock, William A.	
122 Brownson, B. E.	
125 Chapman, W. V.	
125 Riggs, A. W.	
134 Beardsley, W. C.	
134 Butterfield, David	
134 Eisenbrandt, Charles	
134 Hensel, William F.	
134 McMullen, William	
134 Mullen, Edward J.	
134 Waraus, Stephen	
134 Weiss, Gustave R.	
304 Williams, Oliver R.	
309 Harmon, James A.	
309 Hicks, Robert H.	
372 Crawford, H. H.	
408 Lewis, Walter S.	
409 Parker, Harold Richard	
465 Walker, J. F.	
471 Farrell, James A.	
494 Schmidt, Herman	

Upon examination of the applications it was found that they were made in accordance with the provisions of the law, and that the official record of each applicant met the requirements of the constitution as to pension age and continuous membership; therefore, upon motion which was carried, the council approved these applications and ordered that the members be placed upon the pension roll; the pension payments to begin when the applicant has filled out and filed with the international secretary the special with-

(Continued on page 369)



Great Britain is proud of its skilled trades, and the products they produce.

A CORRESPONDENT in Great Britain sends the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL a copy of an agreement between a union and management, providing for the "regular exchange of views between management and workers on matters relating to the improvement of production, to increase efficiency for this purpose, and to make recommendations thereon."

Our correspondent writes: "In the first place some information is enclosed herewith. It is the constitution of the joint production committees, which have been set up in the engineering industry to facilitate production. The text of the agreement will to a great extent speak for itself. You will note that the agreement is purely engineering in character. There is one thing, however, that I should like to mention: one of the signatories to the agreement is the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions which comprises plumbers, electrical workers but for the most part the unskilled workers' unions such as the National Union of General Municipal Workers, the Transport and General Workers Union, who organize semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the shipbuilding industry. In addition these unions have had up to the present most of the women workers engaged in engineering—a most interesting fact since the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the principal signatory to the agreement, has not opened its ranks to women workers although there is now that possibility within measurable time.

PROBLEM FORESEEN

"Incidentally you will be interested to know that when this does arise, it will provoke an enormous internal problem in the British trade union movement since large numbers of women who work side

England Has Joint PRODUCTION COMMITTEES

Sample of agreement between Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions and management

by side with members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union may prefer to be in that union rather than in an unskilled workers' union which by the nature of things can only follow in the wake of the principal union in wage negotiations. I agree that this latter observation is for the time being largely a matter of opinion, but I am quite sure that if things do come to a pass the situation will be approximately as I state it."

ENGINEERING AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION

Joint Production Committee

After an all-day meeting on 18th March, the executive council and representatives of the National Union of Foundry Workers and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions reached the following agreement with the federation:

Memorandum of agreement between Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the National Union of Foundry Workers and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

CONSTITUTION OF JOINT PRODUCTION, CONSULTATIVE AND ADVISORY COMMITTEES

It is hereby mutually agreed as follows:

I. NAME.

1. The name of the committee shall be "The Joint Production Consultative and Advisory Committee" (referred to hereinafter as "The Committee").

II. OBJECT.

2. The object is to establish in federated establishments consultative and advisory committees for the regular exchange of views between the management and the workers on matters relating to the improvement of production, to increase efficiency for this purpose, and to make recommendations thereon.

Where machinery exists satisfactory to the federation and the trade unions, and where it is agreed that such machinery should be used, no further step need be taken.

The provision of a production advisory committee shall not be considered as

necessary, except by mutual desire, in establishments employing less than 150 workpeople.

III. FUNCTIONS.

3. The functions of the committee shall be to consult and advise on matters relating to production and increased efficiency for this purpose, in order that maximum output may be obtained from the factory. Illustrative of the questions to be considered and discussed are (a) maximum utilization of existing machinery; (b) upkeep of fixtures, jigs, tools and gauges; (c) improvement in methods of production; (d) efficient use of the maximum number of productive hours; (e) elimination of defective work and waste; (f) efficient use of material supplies; and (g) efficient use of safety precautions and devices.

SHALL NOT SUPERSEDE UNIONS

IV. LIMITATION OF FUNCTIONS.

4. The committee shall not discuss matters which are trade questions such as wages and like subjects, or which are covered by agreements with trade unions or are normally dealt with by the approved machinery of negotiations.

V. MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIVES

5. The management shall nominate their representatives who shall not exceed the number appointed by the workers.

VI. WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES

6. Number.—Representatives of the workers shall be elected by ballot conducted jointly by the management and the union representatives in the shops, and shall cover, as far as possible, the various shops, departments or sections of the factory.

The committee shall be as small as possible subject to effective representation, and shall not in any case exceed 10 on either side.

7. Eligibility:—

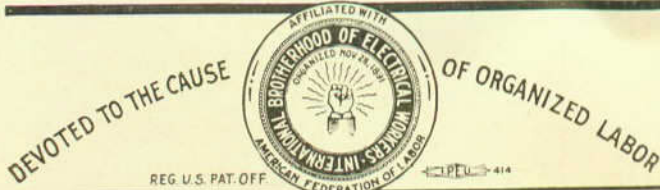
(a) For membership of the committee: All adult organized workers with not less than two years' continuous service at the factory concerned shall be eligible for election. In the case of establishments which have been in operation for less than two years, the service qualification may be reduced accordingly.

(b) To vote in the elections: Workpeople's representatives on these committees shall be elected by ballot as outlined in Clause 6 and voting is open to all adult workers.

(Continued on page 370)

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLI

Washington, D. C., July, 1942

No. 7

Cooperation With Management It may well be—it could be—that labor and management will enter a new and fertile era of relations in this country. There are signs that enlightened business men, aware of the advantages of collective bargaining, are impatient with the antics of old trade associations like the National Manufacturers Association. These business men are influential enough and powerful enough to change the course of these associations and bring about a new era of labor relations at any time that they wish. We might point out that an instance of this trend is the election of Eric Johnston to the presidency of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Johnston is a young man from the far West. He has long worked in the electrical industry and is said to have, in some directions at least, relations with unions. He does not bring an axe to grind to Washington and he speaks with clarity and not with too great pontifical seriousness.

The fact is, trade associations have their logic, their traditions and their precedents just as any other institutions do, and the elder leadership in these trade associations is following the old so-called open-shop policy (which we all know to be the tightest closed shop ever in existence) in the face of nearly 15 years of liberal legislation in this country. They are not only acting as brakes on progress but they are actually carrying on a more or less subdued class warfare in the midst of our great world struggle. In this sense they are limiting morale and arresting the war effort. Enlightened business men can do no better for their country than to break with the benighted policies of the ancient trade associations and move out along new lines of cooperation with labor.

Labor and Social Security In England during the war and despite the war, Social Security has been strengthened. In the United States Social Security has marked time principally because the workers themselves, being generally em-

ployed, have lost sight of their own great stake in this greatest of all New Deal policies.

The Social Security program benefits everybody, but it is primarily a labor law. It should have the constant interest of all workers. It should have constant protection from those who would destroy it. The fact is that there is a strong concealed movement carried on by expert mercenaries to undermine and emasculate the Social Security program. This under-cover attack capitalizes the old states' rights sentiments and seeks to widen the chasm between states and the federal government.

A strong lobby of states' rights people came to Washington early in 1942 and opposed the war displacement benefits Act and defeated it. These people greatly resented the taking over of the United States Employment Service by the federal government. They consider this a wedge driven between the states and the nation. They did not seem to consider the necessity for the greatest efficiency during wartime of the Employment Service in close touch with top agencies such as Selective Service and the War Production Board.

Labor should understand that even in time of full employment and even in a full employment economy such as the United States hopes to produce during the war and after the war, there are still 3,000,000 unemployed who need some kind of assurance of security, and there are millions who need old age pensions. Labor should understand also that through Social Security many widened services, needed by people for their removal from fear and want, may be provided. Labor should wake up to the powerful attack organized against the Social Security program and arm itself for the protection of this great measure of social amelioration.

Telephone Workers In a recent arbitration case involving the telephone company and the I. B. E. W. in New York City, the arbitrator made a far-reaching statement: "The telephone company has an invariable rule that it will not furnish telephone service unless it owns all the equipment and controls installation. It has enforced the same rule with regard to service to the local and state governments." This is a dramatic summary of the monopolistic character of the telephone business. The company is powerful enough to lease out and charge royalties upon the equipment used every day by subscribers, and also apparently seems to have the monopoly on the services utilized in the installation of this telephone equipment. It is powerful enough to enforce its rule not only on private subscribers, labor and farmers, but upon local and state governments.

There is a question, of course, whether this is a wholesome practice for the consumer or for the communities involved, or for the nation as a whole. The

telephone company manufactures its own equipment; it charges profits all along the line on the manufacture of this, sells this to its subsidiary companies, and then the subsidiary companies charge royalties to the subscribers. In the course of 20 years a subscriber would probably pay 50 times the worth of the telephone simply for its use. Moreover, there is a strong implication in this statement that the telephone company has complete control over the services of the telephone workers. This we have always regarded as the truth inasmuch as the telephone company is an adroit and able exponent of what at one time was called company unionism and now is re-named independent unionism. The telephone company wants to be complete master of its working force. It does not want to deal with independent unions. It wants to control the installation of all its material. In a day of collective bargaining this is a big issue and some day it must be settled rightly.

Night Blackouts are more than a practical device to advance defense. They are symbols. They are symbols of night, obscurity, the awful blackness that can and might engulf the world. No one can follow the course of organized cruelty or ruthless trickery, lies and madness—designated as totalitarianism—without feeling himself falling into an abyss. All that civilization has meant and stood for for 10,000 years is undermined and opposed by the nazi philosophy and technique. There was never a clearer issue as between two sides in any conflict in the world's history than the issue that lies between democracy and totalitarianism. Every citizen who stands in the midst of a blackout and sees the familiar outlines of his street and his house fade into obscurity can see in this the possibility of complete destruction of civilization and should do his share in re-lighting the lamps of civilization.

Inside Germany Paul Hagen has written a book entitled "Will Germany Crack?" This is a closely-reasoned volume attempting to measure all the forces inside Germany which tend to produce disintegration. It is of interest to labor especially and should be of interest to every citizen that Mr. Hagen finds that one of the destructive forces in Germany today is the decay of skill. The German skilled worker is always supposed to be of high order, fully protected and respected. Mr. Hagen describes it this way: "One of the tragedies incidental to it is the decline of the independent artisan class, from which there came those thousands of highly-skilled and painstaking craftsmen whom all the world admired. Slowly but surely they were siphoned off into the huge centralized war industries."

American labor has strongly opposed any such tendency in the United States. The Federal Commit-

tee on Apprenticeship, with the backing of organized labor, has also opposed such a trend. Everything should be done to protect the skilled worker, to increase his skill and to give him a more permanent place in industry. Any fly-by-night program which tends to put quickly-trained men into key positions can lead only to catastrophe for industry and for the country. Skill is the foundation and the backbone of technology, and the war should produce more skilled men of high order rather than fewer.

Labor's Business Old-fashioned owners of business establishments and their representatives in the government often like to say "It is none of labor's business." This is a remnant of the older day when the captain of industry was all-powerful, moved out on dictatorial lines and did pretty much as he liked. "It is none of labor's business" is a cover-up for fascist policies.

In one sense, everything is labor's business. We have before us a release from the War Production Board which stresses this point: "Union labor is our biggest consumer. Organized labor's 10,000,000 members and their families constitute one of the largest blocks of organized consumers in the nation. Faced with rising living costs, labor is vitally concerned with every effort to stabilize the national economy and halt rising prices of rent, food and other expenses." Ten million unionists with their families mean 30 to 40 million citizens. Anyone who says it is none of labor's business is saying that 40,000,000 citizens have no right to know what is going on in their own household.

Secret Weapons As far as the public is concerned, the trouble with secret weapons is that they are secret. No one can possibly know what is in the making, has been made or even is in use. It is inconceivable that a great technological nation like the United States with its gift for invention does not produce some important secret weapons. However, it is a fact that the United States has always been weak on artillery. If the stories emanating from Libya are correct, what produced defeat in Libya is a new type of gun invented by the Germans, mobile and powerful, capable of destroying allied tanks before they could get into gun-fire range. This is an eight-inch cannon with a long barrel, said to utilize gases and increase its destructive power and its range. Here is an example of what one single weapon can do to destroy a modern army and change the face of the world's history.

We know the United States is preparing just as deadly weapons because democracy must be fought for by genius and technology.



Woman's Work



WIVES CAN HELP CONTROL PRICES

By A WORKER'S WIFE

ABOUT the most important agency of government affecting you as a consumer is the Office of Price Administration, or OPA. As you know, production of many items for civilian use has been discontinued entirely, and entire industries converted to war production. What could happen in such a situation would be skyrocketing of prices on the remaining items in dealers' stocks, with consumers in a frenzy, buying everything they could get hold of, whether actually needed or not. This kind of a panic is contagious. It leads to panic buying of everything in sight whether there is any reasonable possibility of a shortage or not.

You might go downtown to buy an electric iron and, failing to find one, go home clutching half a dozen walking-sticks because the clerk said there would be no more when those were all gone. The money that is needed for taxes and War Savings Bonds would be swallowed up in inflationary prices and panic buying of unnecessary goods.

We had inflation in the last war. It didn't take a bushel of greenbacks to buy a loaf of bread. But many items went to two or three times their pre-war price. Now production for civilian use is being cut off much more quickly and drastically than it was last time. But the government says we are not going to have inflation. So a system of price controls is being set up, also a rationing system for items which might not go around if unlimited sale were permitted.

Hoarders, both persons and corporations, helped create the situation which led to rationing of sugar. That sugar coupon book protects you and me. It means that we can walk into a store any time and buy our modest share, and not fear that Mrs. Ritzbitz, who has the wealth to fill a spare bedroom in her 40-room castle with 100-pound sacks of sugar, will take more than her share and deprive the rest of us.

Price ceilings on many commodities went into effect May 18, 1942. On June 23 the price ceilings were extended to include services of many sorts, such as laundry, auto service, repair of electrical appliances and radios, storage of furniture, and a great variety of repair services.

Among the commodities covered by price ceilings are fluid milk and cream, canned goods (except canned milk products), ice cream, bottled goods such as soft drinks, ketchup, etc., bananas, all frozen fruits, vegetables, meat and fish;

package cake and flour mixes, beef, pork, smoked, spiced or pickled fish and meats; bread, cookies, cakes, crackers and pies; sugar, molasses, honey, jams, jellies, dried fruits except prunes, packaged cereals, shortening, salad oils, candy, chewing gum, coffee, tea, cocoa, salt, pepper, spices, peanuts and peanut butter.

Clothing, shoes and other commodities, including furniture, appliances, ice, coal, tobacco, toiletries, drugs, hardware, agricultural supplies, fuel oil and gasoline are also under price control. Rent control is established for war rental areas. A maximum rent will be established, and all rents will be set back to what was charged at a determined date during 1941 or 1942. These dates will differ in the different areas.

The prices on food, clothing, shoes, services, etc., are to be returned to the level of March, 1942. But this does not mean that prices on a certain article will be rigidly standardized. For example, the cash-and-carry store sold a package of breakfast food at 8 cents in March, 1942. They had a two-day special on the same package at 7 cents, but that doesn't count, because it is the highest price charged during the month of March which determines the ceiling price. The store's ceiling price on Crunchies, or whatever it happens to be called, is established at 8 cents.

However, the charge-and-deliver store was selling the same package during March, 1942, at 10 cents. Ten cents, therefore, becomes the ceiling price for this store on Crunchies. In this way it is recognized that some stores, because of their overhead, cannot achieve as low prices as stores which cut service to a minimum. The customer is free to choose whether he'll carry his own groceries, usually at the expense of his gas and tires, or whether the extra service of the other store is a better investment for him.

Ceiling prices must be posted near the goods, plainly visible to customers, and after July 1, 1942, ceiling prices must also be posted for shops which sell services. So if you want to figure out for yourself how to do your buying most economically, you might go around to several conveniently situated stores and jot down the ceiling prices. Naturally you will take into account other factors in addition to prices. If one store delivers twice a day, while at another one you must serve yourself and it takes an hour to get through the lineup at the meat counter and the checker's counter, this will influ-

ence your decision. It's only when two stores give a comparable amount of service that you can make a choice on price alone.

Well, you may say, Smith's gives as much service as I need, and the prices are lower than White's, but how do I know that Smith's will continue to send me the same quality of meat as in the past? Couldn't they increase their profit by substituting a cheaper grade?

Where government-graded meats are and have been sold, they must be priced by grade. Therefore, if you were getting "U. S. Choice" sirloin steak at 50 cents a pound in March, 1942, you will continue to get this grade at 50 cents a pound. There are government grades on beef, veal, lamb, mutton, eggs, poultry, canned fruits and vegetables. Meat butchered and sold locally does not have to be government graded, but you can find graded meat without any difficulty in almost any community.

There are also government grades for some other articles, such as sheets and pillowcases. In other commodities, especially where fashion comes into the picture, grades are difficult to arrive at.

Incidentally, prices do not have to stay at the ceiling. The cash-and-carry still may have its week-end special on crunchies at 7 cents if that seems good business. There is plenty of incentive for price competition which will bring a greater volume of business to the store.

Where it can be established that costs have gone up so greatly that the manufacturer or distributor cannot afford to sell at his March, 1942, price, he may be allowed to raise the price—if Henderson says so. Leon Henderson, price administrator, is not going to have an easy life. For example, he tried recently to get Congress to grant a subsidy of \$38,000,000 to oil companies. He was convinced that they were losing money because of rationing in the East and higher transportation costs. Congress didn't want to do it that way. So a price boost of 2½ cents a gallon on gasoline and 2 cents a gallon on fuel oil was passed on to the consumer.

Another bad crack in the price ceiling was Henderson's announcement that he would be compelled to allow the prices on the 1942 crop of canned and dried fruits to be raised by 15 per cent and maybe more by the time the new pack reaches grocers' shelves next fall. He charged that this could have been avoided had Congress permitted the government to

absorb the difference between ceiling prices and what the price legislation requires growers to be paid.

An unruly farm bloc in Congress had upset the administration's program of price legislation in respect to farm products. Some foods, for example, are still exempt from price ceilings because they have not yet reached the "parity" price Congress set up. This means that prices on such foods are literally invited to go higher, a situation which obviously encourages hoarding.

In a statement addressed to American housewives, Mr. Henderson said,

"Inability to complete successfully a plan that would have prevented an inflationary increase in retail prices of the 1942 canned and dried fruit pack is a serious setback to the battle being fought by OPA to maintain stability in the cost of living.

"We cannot afford any such losses if we are to prevent a home front disaster that will importantly impair the prosecution of the war." Higher prices, which inevitably reach the retail field, are, he said, "a burden that the government might properly assume as a charge connected with the war," since it does not affect all equally but will fall heaviest on large families, especially in the low and middle income groups.

Some labor groups are critical of the price administrator because he has declared that prices on farm products and also wages to wage earners must be stabilized if we are to prevent inflation, but at least one important section of labor appears to agree with him. That is the building trades, which on July 1 voluntarily stabilized wages of members of all unions belonging to the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

As price control and rationing boards were being set up in cities and rural districts, wide-awake unionists pressed for representation for labor. Nominations for the boards are made by the local civilian defense councils. With many of these labor has cordial relations because of its enthusiastic work for civilian defense.

Names may be chosen by local unions or such groups as the Central Labor Union or Building Trades Council. These names may be submitted to the defense councils. In California a united group campaigned for full labor representation on all the 500 price control and rationing boards which are to be set up for the state. They pointed out that much of the war productivity of labor would depend upon the proper functioning of the boards. War workers must have transportation, for example, and sometimes crews cannot get to work unless the ration board will allocate tires.

The boards, which are to be established at the ratio of one to 20,000 persons in rural areas, and one to about 50,000 persons in cities, will control rationing of rubber, sugar and whatever else may be selected for rationing, and also will enforce price control regulations. Each board will consist of three members, with a full-time paid executive secretary. In order to get labor representation, nomina-

tions should be made without delay.

Henderson sought the cooperation of labor to drive away the inflation wolf by the establishment of a labor policy committee in the OPA, composed of representatives of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O., and the Railway Labor Organizations. Each of the three groups has three representatives. The committee is asked to work with Mr. Henderson and other OPA officials in the formulation of price, rent and rationing policies of interest to labor. First meeting was held on June 25.

This is getting right down to earth, for labor represents to a large degree, the interest of consumers in general. And as in the case of the building trades, a great deal more may be accomplished through voluntary cooperation than through any kind of compulsion.

The A. F. of L. members of the com-

mittee are I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department; Frank P. Fenton, director of organization, and Boris Shishkin, economist.

A labor office was also set up in the OPA with these functions:

To maintain contact between organized labor and OPA.

To act as liaison office between OPA and the labor production division of the War Production Board, War Manpower Commission and other federal agencies influencing or determining wage policy and wage rates.

To act as a point of clearance on issues arising from labor participation in local war price and rationing boards, labor participation in price stabilization and the impact of wage increases on price ceilings.



TEXAS BARBECUE

'Twas a gala affair when the women's auxiliary entertained L. U. No. 278 of Corpus Christi, Texas, with a barbecue chicken banquet recently. Nearly 150 sat down at the long tables, which were arranged in the form of an E. The younger set was conspicuously present. The menu, which included the chicken, plenty of cooked and raw vegetables, pickles, olives, coffee and home-made pie, was fully appreciated.

Mrs. C. M. McMaster, president of the auxiliary, acted as master of ceremonies and herself gave an inspiring talk on the work of the auxiliary. She thanked the local for its moral and financial support, and acknowledged receipt of another check for \$25 to be used in the work of the auxiliary.

Business Manager Edward J. Mathieu presented the thanks of the local for the splendid banquet and wished the auxil-

iary continued success. Others introduced were International Representative A. F. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hunley; Mrs. Ira Van Loh of the auxiliary who entertained with piano selections; pupils of the Graves School of Music whose songs and dances were much enjoyed. Members of the committee responsible for the banquet were called on to take a bow.

A large banner for the auxiliary was presented by Mrs. W. W. McClellan, which may be seen in the background of the picture.

L. U. No. 278's auxiliary is in a thriving condition and new members are added each month. Among its projects are, to send Mrs. J. E. Mathieu to the State Federation of Labor convention at Fort Worth as its delegate; to furnish refreshments at USO dances which the local will finance; and to fill a number of service kits for soldiers.



Correspondence



L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

In reference to apprentice standards I will have to write later as I have not received the method at this time. I am quite sure you will read it in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

The following officers were reelected by a great popular majority: President, Frank W. Jacobs; vice president, Tripp Smith; recording secretary, E. O. Suhm; treasurer, J. T. Rapp; business manager, James A. Morrell. Wiremen's executive board: August (Gus) Loepker, Edward Hooch, Lee Killian. Maintenance men's board: Lou Birsinger, Gus Schumann. Wireman's examining board: James Mathews, Dave Martin. Maintenance men's examining board: William Kenney.

Little Leo Hennessey, former secretary of the executive board, won by a majority of 102 votes over his opponent, Hubert Morrison, a grand fellow of many years standing in Local No. B-1. Hubert was well liked by everyone in the organization and will turn his office over to Little Leo with a clean slate, and we wish him the best of luck. Morrison, by the way, was the delegate to the Missouri State Federation of Labor for many years.

I am sure that all the opponents will cooperate with the officers and help to continue the fine standing our local has in St. Louis and the United States. Best of luck for a continued progressive administration.

Thirty or 40 employees of the Edwin Guth Co., 2615 Washington Avenue, walked out on strike this month, saying the company had refused them a 10 cent an hour wage increase. According to the paper Mr. Guth is doing work for the Army and Navy. The strikers say they belonged to no union and asked Local No. B-1 to assist them.

The strikers told a reporter they were being paid an average of 60 cents an hour for work which similar companies were paying 75 cents and \$1.00. (Perhaps these are the boys who stayed in the shop when the fixture men went out on strike several years ago.) This is known as "employers' gratitude."

ST. LOUIS UNION MANUFACTURERS

Frank Adam Electric Co. Switchboards
William Wurdack Electric Co. Switchboards
Daybrite Company Fixtures

These firms have increased wages of members of Local No. B-1.

The correct complete Bomber Fund on deposit is \$41,698.24 and is ready to turn over to the Army as soon as Lieutenant Fischer of the United States Army completes the proper arrangements with the government.

The party brought 1,378 people to the Auditorium on June 26 for the membership in its entirety. It started at 8 p. m. and lasted until 1 a. m. Between dancing to the music of a seven-piece orchestra of the writer and having free setups, beer, and an excellent buffet lunch, there was nothing left but have a good time. It was one of the most enjoyable evenings Local B-1 ever experienced.

Everybody knows JIMMY. He has been in the local so long you would expect to see an

old man with a beard—no—that's not JIMMY.

He is the chubby, dapper dancer who used to do the hop-toe-de-lo (I don't know how to spell it) in the United States Navy many moons ago. If my memory stays me, he was formerly an electrical inspector for the city of St. Louis. Jimmy has many ideas, and we expect him to use them judiciously, making inspection rules for the city of St. Louis instead of the present setup adding to and taking away from the National Code, as is the rule now.

It was said!!! That John and Henrietta Meinert did not invite Morry Newman to their thirty-seventh anniversary because . . . Morry didn't carry the sword that John did not bring to the parade when Newman rode the BIG, broad, white horse.

That M. Joe Lyng, Joe Probst and Jack Hayes, "fixture department" combination, and "Lucky" James Gallaher (charter member of No. 1) are really instrumental in purchasing plenty of War Bonds and Stamps at the small arms plant.

That Tripp Smith and Morry Newman are always deaf when they meet each other . . . 'cause they can out-talk each other.

You won't be out of BOUNDS when you buy War BONDS.

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor:

Please publish the following communication from Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of our local union:

The JOURNAL is late this month, so I am unable to comment on its contents as usual. I sincerely hope that "priorities" have not interfered with its issue.

On June 13, 1942, New York City had its "New York at War" parade, and it may be safely said that it was the greatest spectacle of the kind ever to take place in this city. With half a million marchers in line and numerous floats there is neither time nor space for an adequate description. Military, civilian defense and labor units were in line. Labor, both AFL and CIO, had 100,000 marchers representing every possible war activity with appropriate floats in line. The largest labor units were turned out by L. U. No. B-3, I. B. E. W., the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. All were received with great enthusiasm.

We see "by the papers" that John L. Lewis is more than fulfilling the thought we had in mind when we said some months ago that he would bear watching. His latest move to start a division of the CIO as he did of the AFL proves conclusively that he is playing Hitler's game of "dividing to conquer" without regard for the consequences to the nation as a whole or to the working man in particular. He is not getting away with it, as some of his most ardent former supporters not only have left him to his fate, but are actively opposing him.

The best way to meet this move of Lewis' is for the AFL and CIO to resume their unity talks, as strongly recommended by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union recently. While not openly criticizing the CIO attitude one might say the suggestion was accompanied by a not-too-heavily-veiled note of censure. We all look forward with the hope of unity in the ranks of labor, but we also know that unless it is brought about on an honest basis it will not last. There must be no mental reservations on either side, and any agreement that is drawn up as a foundation must be broad enough and flexible enough to meet changing times and conditions.

The recent U. S. Supreme Court decision regarding the application or, more to the point, evasion of the Wage and Hour Law by the Dallas, Texas, *Morning News*, is a blow particularly to the unorganized worker employed by the gyp employer who deliberately evades the spirit and intent of a law by hiring a high-priced lawyer to find a loophole in the letter of the law. Though such men may not be guilty because of flaws in man-made law, they know in their hearts and souls that when they do not pay the laborer the worth of his hire they are guilty of a heinous offense in the sight of God.

Congressional committees have butchered the proposed tax bill to such an extent that it will fail by many millions in bringing in the required amount. In doing so they have passed more than a fair share to the working and small business man so that big business and people of wealth may hoard and obtain still more unholy profits. One item alone that would bring in close to half a million dollars (that ain't hay) is the one that would compel all married couples to make joint income tax returns. There are few of us, if any, whose wives are working and earning enough to be affected by this rule, but the big money men put their wives on the payroll to evade paying their just taxes. Look into this yourself and then let your Congressman know how YOU feel.

In spite of Vice President Wallace's speech of a few weeks ago the reactionaries in Congress, the Army and the Navy Departments are still weaseling against the farmer and labor. Civilian officials of the Army and Navy Departments are doing their best to bring about anti-labor legislation by bringing about a strike scare. The American Farm Bureau Federation, the big business of the farmer, is fighting to protect the so-called parity prices while at the same time fighting tooth and nail to wreck the Farm Security Administration because it helps the small farmer in his fight against being wiped out by big business even as you and I. His fight is your fight, too, so we say again write to your Congressmen.

In line with the foregoing, it behooves all of us in every state of the union to join in the fight of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in their efforts to oust anti-Roosevelt and anti-labor members of Congress, preferably in the primaries, but positively in the elections. Among those they name in particular, though there are many others, are Representative Hoffman of Michigan, Representative Vinson of Georgia, Representative

Howard Smith of Virginia, Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama, Representative Ham. Fish of New York. According to a system of scoring a man by his votes for or against labor and the war effort, there are 39 scoring "zero," all Republicans, in company with the before-mentioned (which include some Democrats) who, though they have gone along on the war effort to some extent, have been particularly vicious in their attacks on labor.

Among these last the most conspicuous are those from the "poll tax" states. Need we say more?

Our parting word is this: For your own sake and that of the nation, be a real citizen and use your vote in both primary and regular election to oust these exponents of fascism and nazism from the public payroll. The mouthings of some of these men are being broadcast by the Axis propagandists in their efforts to disrupt our war effort.

JERE SULLIVAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It seems I fell asleep at the switch last month. I hope to make up for it in this month's issue.

With everything going full blast working every day in the week, it is hard to realize what day of the month it is, and the first thing you know the first of the month is here and you have forgotten to write in to the JOURNAL. I was going very good the first of the year.

This year will have to be known as the year of very few holidays, for most of our holidays fall on Saturday this year. The boys will have very little time for rest unless they take a week off now and then. They have been going full-swing since last year and there doesn't seem to be any letup ahead for some time to come.

Our business manager, Charles Caffrey, seems to be holding up pretty good under the strain of supplying manpower for most of the jobs. He seems to be coming through with flying colors, getting plenty of help from the different locals in New England and elsewhere to supply the demand. With all the private work being held up, most all of the working contractors have taken up their journeymen's cards and are working for a contractor once again and able to sleep nights again and not having to worry about material.

And with the gas rationing getting worse, next month it will be tough on the boys having to go any distance to work. It will be up to the bosses to supply transportation to and from the job. It will mean a long day for the boys who live in the different towns and cities outside of Springfield, for they say the hotels and rooming houses are filled to capacity and the city is worried about fire hazards. All the new defense housing projects will not take care of the defense worker who leaves his family at home and can only afford a room for the five or six days he stays in the city while he is working.

Our business manager, Charles Caffrey, is doing all in his power to see that the out-of-town Brothers are being well taken care of for living quarters and trying to make them as comfortable as possible to be able to keep them in this locality. With all the work around the country a fellow likes to get the most out of everything. We still have five or six men working around the country and we hope to see them all soon. My friend, Eddie McBride, has left us again and I hope he is in good health, and Chris Jensen and Gene Sheehan and Max Course are working somewhere around the country, and we all wish

READ

Hawaii expresses appreciation, by L. U. No. B-1260

TVA operators face war problems, by L. U. No. 765

A mixing pot that produces war goods and loyal Americans, by L. U. No. B-1073

Press secretary traces history of war production plant, by L. U. No. 617

Hello girls helping Uncle Sam, by L. U. No. B-1067

Rhody Alecs win license law, by L. U. No. 99

Employee morale vs. corporation profits, by L. U. No. 205

Politician doesn't fool Kansas Brother, by L. U. No. 271

Unity for victory shines forth in California, by L. U. No. 595

Labor on parade, by L. U. No. 794 and L. U. No. B-3

Five sons in armed forces win contest for member of L. U. No. 349

These vigorous letters write their own snapper.

them the best of luck and hope to hear from them often.

EDWARD MULLARKEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-17, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

By the time you read this article, a new year will be beginning for the officers of Local No. B-17.

There are two officers in the local I most sincerely ask your thoughtful consideration towards. They are the president and the business manager. The president's position can be a most difficult one, if the members do not cooperate, and most of you have cooperated wholeheartedly. A president while conducting a meeting must maintain order as well as make some decisions. Too many times a member is prone to take an adverse decision as a personal affront. This should never be a member's thought, for I have never known a president to feel his office is to be used in this manner.

You have heard, too, the "B. A." damned because he did or because he didn't. Yes, it's a hard world; a man cannot please nor satisfy everyone. According to the Scriptures, Christ Himself couldn't, so why expect mere man to do it?

Jack Hedgecock, business manager, has done a swell job during his first term in office. For the first time in the history of the Detroit Edison Company, an agreement was signed between the local union and the company. Truly a great achievement in itself. A new high has been established in the wage scale. The local union membership has increased considerably during the past two years.

Yes, you are right, Jack has had lots of help, but why shouldn't he? It's our union, in making these and the many other successes the local has enjoyed. But the fact remains, soon after taking office he promised, "I'll never be satisfied nor will I rest until the men on these jobs are organized and we have a signed agreement." Brothers, he did it!

At the last Michigan Conference meeting

of the I. B. E. W., a resolution was adopted. You undoubtedly have received a copy of the minutes of that meeting, and a copy of the resolution accompanied the minutes.

There could be many reasons for such a resolution, but the thoughts that prompted it are, first, at the conference held in Lansing, Mich., in March, regarding the revision of the labor laws and the Michigan Compensation Law, the electrical workers were represented but the sad fact is we didn't have the preparation that some of the organizations showed. Right now the committee appointed by the governor to work on a complete revision of the compensation and labor laws are busy trying to find out what we want and what is needed most.

At the next session of the legislature these proposals will be presented. We must be on our toes, if we are to benefit to the utmost.

Now, regarding the construction of lines and particularly in the rural districts, conditions are considered very bad by many people with whom I've spoken. I have seen wires carrying primary voltage sagged down into apple and peach trees and even into sumac bushes.

This, as you know, is a very hazardous condition. In the cities, and Detroit is one of them, we have tried a number of times to have enacted a spacing law. This law would make it mandatory for all power companies to allow a proper climbing space for linemen working on poles.

Brothers, I ask your earnest consideration of this proposition. Your ideas will be given every consideration by the committee appointed by President Mal Harris.

You will have a new secretary, and I'm sure you will show him the same kind consideration that you have shown to me during the past two years. I am most grateful to you for the kindness with which you have treated my many mistakes.

Let us, no matter who the officers are this coming year, work harder for unity, and better things. That will make us stronger and certainly much happier.

Hello, Bart, still waiting to hear from you.

JOSEPH F. MCCARTHY,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

The excitement which comes about in our minds every two years is now history. It was interesting and enlightening to see the boys conduct their campaigns election night. Hardened veteran campaigners could really learn something in politics from these wire trimmers. Imagine political opponents hand-shaking and back-slapping and wishing each other luck. Cigars were dished out and promises for votes exacted. All the usual methods in conducting a gentlemanly and peaceful campaign were followed. Needless to say, the officers were reelected by substantial majorities in spite of quite an opposition. Congratulations are in order.

In our midst the Army staged a monstrous show of war games at the municipal stadium.

As usual, where aid is most needed labor is at the front to aid, especially when our national forces are involved. Needless to say, all the organizations approached did their bit. Old reliable No. 28 did its share to the tune of 1,000 tickets. Page Mr. Pegler. The proceeds were for Army war relief.

In reading through these pages we noticed in last month's edition where Local B-292, Minneapolis, gave an account of its new wage rate and greatly improved working conditions. They still retain their seven-hour day and journeymen can only give orders to helpers. It is also of interest to note that men are permitted to arrive only 15 minutes prior

to starting time and must not stay longer than 15 minutes after quitting time. A specific tool list enumerating definitely all tools required of a man at the trade is part of the new agreement. Members 50 years and over are nicely taken care of. No. 292 is to be congratulated on its success in negotiating so progressively with its contractors. That local must indeed be fortunate in having such able officers. Congratulations, Brothers.

We are gratified to note that our humble effort contributed monthly to these columns is read by many other locals. The past month Locals 26 (government branch) and No. 80 saw fit to make mention of our letter. Thanks, boys.

While in this mood we neglected to mention the fact that we're in receipt of a very nice letter from Bill Meyers. He confused us a bit by using "Mongo" in his name, but we finally saw through the disguise. Bill, thanks for the sentiments expressed; a very thoughtful note on your part.

For real progressive ideas on a paid vacation proposition Bill Selway has something. Maybe Bill is on the right track. For particulars, the boy is willing to be consulted.

What new wrinkles does Frank Elgert use in raising extension ladders? Ask the boys at the Calvert for particulars.

What does Willie Ridge know about inserting fingers in pipe? Why that scare, Will?

The Miller brothers have done a good job as pushers on the job and we prophesy future success for the boys. Bill found the secret of investing 20 bucks for a half hour and realizing four bucks profit. For information consult him only. The boy who really profits by his investment is Charlie, another member of the family trio. Charlie has the proper touch, or what have you?

We're enclosing a picture taken at the flag-raising ceremony at the Revere Brass and Copper Company plant we mentioned in our last letter.

Inasmuch as vacation season is on, we'll vacate by shortening this effort for the month.

R. S. ROSEMAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

To bravely face the risk of unpopularity by declaring that a person knows little that is worth while until he or she has negotiated 40, 50 or 60 years of life, needs some qualification. This position will win ready support from my contemporaries who have reached the noontide of life, but what of our young people?

"Those we have loved, the loveliest and the best,

That from his vintage rolling time hath pressed."

Those who have afforded my happiest hours when, fresh from the garden of God, innocent and unspoiled by contact with their elders (what an indictment!) they were my preferred companions. The wondrous process from tender bud to marvelous bloom, rich in promise of sound, life-sustaining fruition, to these, too, I concede willing mastery.

To proceed: Is not life simply a succession of experiences? And is not nobility determined by the nature of and our attitude to those experiences?

As a boy I came in contact with a religious sect who followed the practice in their meetings of testifying to their experiences. Such practice, while admitting abuses, surely has merit.

One Sunday afternoon on the old farmstead—I was about nine—a remarkable young lady who happens to be my sister, was seated in a hammock reading Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies." I presume I was "ram-paging" with my brothers and others. My sister, a born teacher (and still teaching at 74), when she came upon a particularly fine passage would read it aloud. For instance:

"And whenever a true wife come, this home is always round her; the stars only may be over her head; the glow worm in the night-cold grass the only fire at her feet; but home is wherever she is: and for a noble woman it stretches far round her, better than ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion,

shedding its quiet light far, for those who else were homeless."

Chill penury repressed many a "noble rage." Separation followed, I "grew up." A locomotive fireman now, if you please, with the regulation rubber collar and coal-dust eyelashes. Had I ever known, I had long forgotten who wrote the lines quoted above, but their beauty and truth hid away somewhere in my remote registry. The Santa Fe Railroad maintained fine clubs at each division point. At Newton, Kans., while looking through the book shelves I by inspiration discovered Ruskin. 'Twas like finding a near kinsman, and years of happy fellowship followed.

Finally, we have reached the home ranch via the Santa Fe trail. At the outset I naturally set out to try to write something of interest to labor. Have I? After all, are the tastes of labor distinctive? Are we not men and women before we are laborer or employer or what have you? Surely this Christian attitude has gained ascendancy in my life time.

Yes, Mr. Editor, I'm expected to keep within the pale of journalism and not look longingly toward the verdant garden of literature in the offing. Journalism deals with facts which only an adept can rescue from the straw and chaff. Literature deals with truths done up in the lovely foliage of spring-time or the vari-colored gold of autumn. Ruskin was much decried by the schools of his day. What do you think about it?

"The largest quantity of (good) work will not be done by this curious engine (Labor) for pay, or under pressure, or by the help of any kind of fuel which may be supplied by the cauldron. It will be done only when the motive force, that is to say, the will or spirit of the creature, is brought to its greatest strength by its own proper fuel; namely, by the affections." . . . "The greatest material result obtainable by them (Servant and Master) will be, not through antagonism to each other, but through affection for each other."

How strange that such words should need vindication! Some 80 years have passed since this work was published and some 40 since Ruskin died, miserable and disappointed, without even meeting his great contemporary, Newman.

How far individualism had gone in England!

If the foregoing has any point, let all responsible for relationships between labor and management watch that our "winnin's" be not blown as dead leaves to the wild skies in a whirlwind vortex of resentment and dismay.

THOMAS BERRIGAN,
Press Secretary.

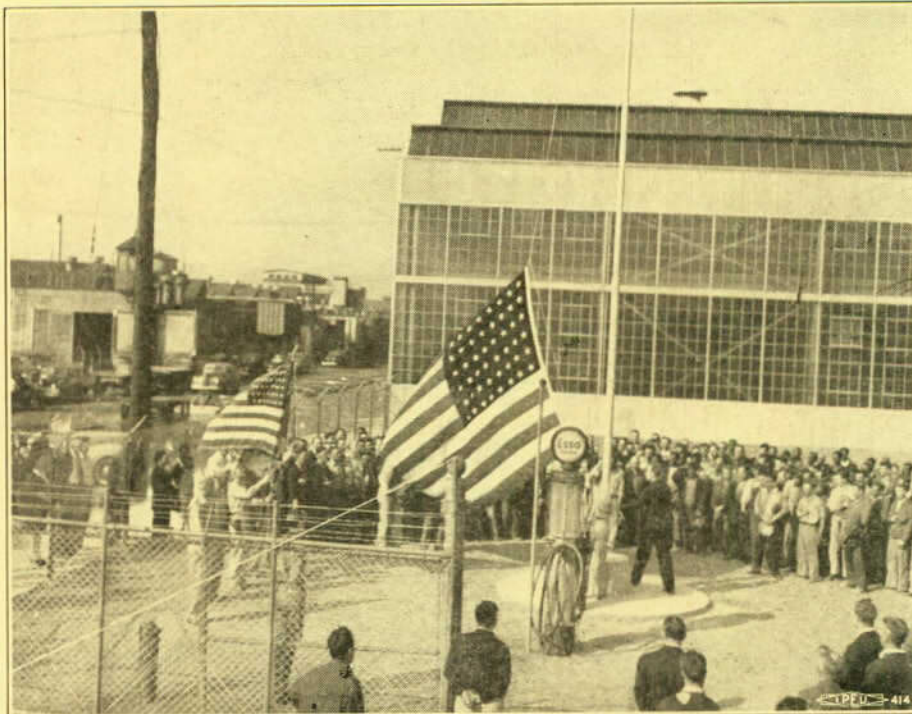
L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

The election of officers is over and we hope everyone is satisfied with the outcome. The same officers were reelected except for a few changes in the executive board and examining board.

Here are the results: President, D. M. Hafner; vice president, R. F. Moore; recording secretary, H. A. Tarrall; financial secretary, E. M. Moore; treasurer, A. B. Callis; business manager, J. C. Russell. Executive board: D. M. Hafner, J. C. Harvey, J. A. Koch, R. F. Moore, H. A. Tarrall, F. R. McCallum, H. W. Avery. Examining board: R. L. Koch, J. H. Kelly, R. F. Moore, H. A. Tarrall, J. E. Sicheloff, H. W. Avery, F. R. McCallum.

Brother Lineburger has been confined here in the Norfolk General Hospital due to an accident. I am glad to report that he is out and in Charlotte, N. C., his home. It will be



Flag-raising ceremony at the Revere Brass and Copper plant, Baltimore. Members of building trades locals, including L. U. No. B-28, contributed to raise a fund to buy the flag.

some time before Brother Lineburger will be able to work again. but nevertheless we are still thinking of him.

Sorry to report that Brothers Frank B. Kelley and V. T. Howard are confined to their beds due to accidents and sickness. Brother Kelley fell off a ladder and broke three ribs. But we hope by the time this goes to press that they will be back to work.

Brother Strickland has had another minor accident. The last time I saw him he had one finger wrapped up, and it appeared to be as big as his head. Poor Stricky! There is always something wrong with him.

You remember some time ago the story of Wolf Island, that man-made island somewhere in the Chesapeake Bay? Well, the Navy is making it larger, so it won't be long before some of the Brothers will be going back.

If there are any henpecked electricians in L. U. No. 80 now is the time to speak, for Wolf Island would be a good place to rest up.

M. P. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

During the last session of the state legislature a bill was enacted into law which creates a state board of examiners of electricians. Under the law, one sought and worked for by Local 99 and the Electrical Contractors Association of Rhode Island, all journeymen electricians and master electricians must be licensed as of July 1, 1942.

The initial fee for electricians is \$5.00 and \$1.00 for renewals. For an electrical contractor's certificate the initial fee is \$25.00 and the yearly renewal fee is \$15.00. It is also important to note that all journeymen electricians working on any one job must be licensed under the Rhode Island law. In that respect, at least, it is an improvement on the law in force in our neighboring state of Massachusetts. For the initial licensing of electricians and contractors licenses are being issued to those who can qualify under the five years' provision of the Act. That is, licenses may be obtained without an examination by journeymen electricians and contractors who can show five years' experience at the trade or business prior to July 1. While copies of the law are not yet available, I believe that the five-year provision will be in force for only one year. Thereafter all applicants for initial licenses will have to take an examination.

All members of the I. B. E. W., please take notice of the new law. If any of the boys ever expect to work in little Rhode, now is the time to take out that license. Full information and application blanks may be obtained by writing to State Board of Examiners of Electricians, State House, Providence, R. I. The board consists of James F. Burns, Jr., chairman; Peter J. Hicks, Jr., executive secretary; Thomas F. Kearney, Jr., business manager of Local 99; William E. O'Neill and Edward J. Kelly.

During its last session, the state legislature also pioneered with the nation's first compulsory health insurance law. Under this law, beginning one year after its adoption (a year in which to build up reserves), workers qualifying for benefits under the State Unemployment Compensation law, will also receive like benefits when sick. Under the Unemployment Compensation law one must be available for work while benefits are being paid. Next year, however, workers in this state can look forward to additional security, and without additional taxation, at that. Part of the present unemployment insurance payroll deductions will be diverted into the new health insurance fund.

Much credit for this new piece of labor

Labor Man for Congress

Alfred Shackelford, Tucson, Ariz., of the field staff of the I. B. E. W., is candidate for Congress.

Shackelford is the only candidate in a field of 15 who has membership in a union.

Mr. Shackelford, a representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is well known in labor circles throughout the state for his impartial stand on public questions. He is a native of Kentucky and has lived in Arizona for the past 30 years. For ten years he lived in Douglas, moving to Tucson in 1921 where he maintains his legal residence.

Mr. Shackelford is a former member of the Railway Clerks Union and is now a member of I. B. E. W. Local Union No. B-1116, of Tucson, and is a past Governor, Douglas Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Shackelford consented to enter the race for Congress after receiving numerous urgent requests from labor unions and members throughout the state, who have been insistent that this large group of citizens are entitled to at least one representative in Washington out of the four which the state is now entitled to.

legislation goes to Arthur Pott, labor's representative on the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, and Fred Broomhead, state senator from Barrington and chairman of the state senate labor committee.

Local 99 has moved into new and better quarters. The new office and hall are only a few doors away from the old place at 72 Weybosset Street. The new address is 42 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I.

The scarcity of gasoline and the urgency of defense work is putting somewhat of a crimp in plans for the annual outing this year. At present it looks as if we will have to forego the annual get-together for the duration at least.

Personal notes are few, if any, these days. The boys are scattered here and there on the different jobs, and without much chance of seeing many of them, there is no way of learning and hearing much of what is happening to them all. However, in spite of all the rush at Quonset Point, Brother Ed Brennan, vice president of Local 99, has found time to become the proud father of a bouncing baby boy. Glad to get the news, Eddie. But what about the cigars?

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

On Saturday, August 1, 1942, L. U. No. B-102 will hold its forty-second annual dinner and outing. It will be held at Visentin's Grove, Saddle River Road, Fair Lawn, N. J. The grounds will open at 10 a. m. and dinner will be served at 2:30 p. m. sharp.

The committee in charge consists of genial "Henny" Behrens as chairman, "Buck" Burgmeyer, Jim Pressimone, Charlie Fontanello and Phil Mentneck. Taking cognizance of a possible gasoline shortage on that date, the committee chose a place that can be reached by bus and had printed on the ticket "Take Fair Lawn Bus No. 30, at City Hall, Paterson." Yes, sir, this "live wire" committee is "on its toes."

It will be a great day! Representatives from all over the state and the metropolitan area will be there! Come early and stay late—the bus will see you safely home. Let's try to make it 100 per cent.

To those who may be so unfortunate as to have to work that day, it is suggested that they turn their tickets over to the committee, which in turn will see to it that these tickets will be used by someone wearing Uncle Sam's uniform, and so give those boys a little "break."

I'll be seeing you at the outing.

PETER HOEDEMAKER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

It was the intention of the press secretary of Local 103 to close this two-year period with a resume of our progress, but the Almighty, in His wisdom, saw fit to step in and change the present pattern of our local by taking unto Himself our business manager, George E. Capelle. To those of us who were privileged to know him and to work with him, he seemed to be a permanent part of our local. We now know that those ideas were just wistful thinking.

The last tribute paid to his memory by the officers and members of this local, the officers of other locals, and the international officers, gave testimony to the high place which he held in the eyes and hearts of his I. B. E. W. associates. The silent tribute of the labor movement as a whole was inspiring. The officers of the building trades from local and state associations, central labor officials from several cities and others were present in numbers seldom exceeded in this city. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was represented by a former governor, its commissioner of labor and others. The city of Boston added its tribute by a large delegation, including the commissioner of police and a large group from the wire department. His host of friends from all walks of life added to an already inspiring sight.

His work on this earth is done. When we receive some of the benefits from his labors and those of our other leaders who have passed on, let us pause and humbly say: May they rest in peace.

Our election is now history. Your officers for the coming term are: President, John Queeney; vice president, John Gilmour; recording secretary, William F. Sheehan; financial secretary, William J. Doyle; treasurer, Frank L. Kelley, and business manager, Ed. C. Carroll. Executive board, Joseph A. Slatery, Joseph L. Murphy, Eddie Berry, Henry J. Hurford, Fred W. Sheehan and Charles P. Buckley. Examining board, Edward P. Cunningham, George F. Monahan, Jr., Edward E. McGrath, Arnold Fisher and James G. Riley. You have chosen these men to represent you during the next two years. They ask your cooperation so that at the end of this term we may have a local union that is the equal of any in the Brotherhood.

Thanks a lot for promoting me to the platform. I will try to serve as a good recording secretary. I will be mindful of the fact that the office has had a long line of capable men in it and I hope that I may be able to keep it on its traditionally high plane. Thanks again.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

When a spokesman for the electrical workers enters the office of a duPont executive, that worthy looks up with a frown and demands: "What the hell do the electricians want now? They've had more concessions

than any trade on the project. They're always growling." That's a healthy sign, Mr. duPont. It means the electrical workers are alert and aggressive and will get the job done quicker and better and cheaper than the soft-drawn yes-sir men you have had in your employ in past years. We challenge you to face your board of directors with a truthful comparison of electrical labor costs on the open-shop Memphis job and the closed-shop Oklahoma job.

Dealing with labor unions is a new experience to many of the large corporations, especially those in the powder and ammunition business, and only the somber threat of national disaster impels them to do so now—that and the towering figure at the wheel of the Ship of State who addresses all of the nation as: "My friends." Many officials of those companies admit, privately, it would be good business for their employers to adopt the closed shop, but it would cramp their paternalistic "policies." In short, they preach and practice industrial feudalism, giving only lip service to democracy. We hope that out of the crucible of this war will come a clearer concept of human rights.

Things are humming in Kansas City, we hear, although it is our lot to linger yet a while in the "Sooner" state. The big plant at Eudora begins to take form. The new airplane engine works will soon be under way. Secretary Smiley reports many familiar faces appearing at his wicket—Brothers who have worked on former defense jobs here and have returned to take part in the new ones. The local feels highly complimented. Workers don't return to unfriendly towns nor to poor working conditions.

It is our sad duty to report the death of Trustee Ross ("Fat") Smith, who was killed in an automobile accident while en route to

the Eudora job. "Fat" was a faithful member of L. U. No. B-124 for many years. Brother Ernie Bott was badly injured in the same accident. His many friends are pulling for his quick recovery.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Comments on the national transportation situation by Joseph B. Eastman stating that it is obviously unnecessary to socialize American railroads must have been designed to assure management that they need have no fear of the basic policy of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Railroad workers, especially those in large industrial centers, have been hit hard by the defense program. They will not continue to allow the existing differential between their wages and the wages paid to those otherwise employed in war work.

The above two paragraphs seem to have little in common except in so far as they both deal with phases of railroad operation and defense. But there is a direct relationship between the two items. They are both expressions of attitude that bear on the question of future management-employee relations.

Eastman's idea of good operations appears to be a system that allows and encourages profits while conditions permit and at the same time does anything necessary to keep the workers quiet. (But no wage increase.)

On the other hand, the worker in the shop is showing greater and greater dissatisfaction with the wages and working conditions. He is being pressed by the heavy burden of war costs and taxes and accepts his added responsibilities as patriotic duties. However,

he can not understand why the railroads throughout the country are increasing their profits as a result of the war while the worker in the shop is called on to sacrifice. Even the average worker untrained in economics can see that he is paying and sacrificing for higher corporation profits in addition to his patriotic responsibilities.

Eastman would do well to concern himself more with employee morale and well being instead of empty platitudes for private management. Railroads can be run without private management, but labor is indispensable.

In the meantime, a step in the right direction would be an immediate demand by railroad organizations for a wage adjustment that would maintain the working efficiency and personal respect of railroad workers. Convention resolutions are pretty nearly always good—let's put them into action.

W. L. INGRAM,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

The month of June brings to Local No. B-212 two important events, one our annual picnic, to be held on Saturday, June 27. The other very important event is our biennial election of new officers and should be attended by every member who should cast his vote regardless of any circumstances except serious illness. More of the election results later on in this issue.

Our work in and around Cincinnati is very good and we here are grateful for being kept as busy as we are. And speaking of work our fellow members of the International who follow and know something of race tracks will be as sorry as we are to hear the Latonia Race Track, a very beautiful track, will be torn down to make room for a huge new warehouse. While the wheels of progress move we cannot but feel a bit of a tear and a touch of sentiment for such a beautiful old place.

Regarding new buildings coming up or going to start, the American Tool Works is building a new addition. Lodge & Shipley Tool Co. is building another plant, on which Wray Electric Co. received the contract. A new job at the Cincinnati Chemical Co., a new hospital at Fort Thomas barracks, and at the Gibson Hotel the famous old rathskeller is being razed to make way for an ultra-modern bowerdrome. The electrical work on these alleys is being done by Archibale. In the very near future we have a new \$3,250,000 steel plant near the Andrews Steel Co., located on the outskirts of Newport, Ky.

For our baseball team, I can report for the first half of the playing season. Our boys won four and lost two. Considering that this year we have a much better balanced team and league, this is a nice showing, but we fully expect to better that record when play resumes July 1.

Our new members during June included Wayne Wakefield, son of Al Wakefield; and George Schwoeppe, Jr., son of George Schwoeppe, Sr. To our new Brothers, the best of good wishes to both of you.

Harry Appleblatt has left to join the Army. The following is our list of those in service of our country: R. Green, W. Franz, M. Weisenborn, Jr., S. Johnson, P. Winkler, B. Donaldson, W. Ruthin, Jr., F. Blist, T. Guy, H. Appleblatt, G. Guenthen, J. Ertel. May our Lord and Master watch over our boys in the service of our country and bring them back to us safe and sound.

On May 2 the Electrical Workers Bowling League gave a dinner dance at the Clover-nook Country Club to end their bowling season. They awarded the Johnson Electric



A crew from L. U. No. 212 on the Lincoln Terrace housing project in Cincinnati. Top row, left to right: Ray Mounce, John Rodd, Emil Rueh, Leon McCreary. Second row: Charles Vogt, Howard Stallkamp, Clyde Lanham. Third row: George Beltzhoover, James Dougherty, William Alliston, George Armour, Frederick Bridge, Jack Raymond, Inspector L. U. No. 212. Bottom row: Charles Bauman, Edward L. Kussler, foreman; John Weigel, subforeman; John Beltzhoover, vice president of the Beltzhoover Electric Co., contractors.

Co. a trophy for finishing first. At this dance Mrs. William Vanderbank won the major door prize, a Westinghouse waffle iron, donated by the Fogarty Electric Co. Mrs. Vanderbank is the wife of our recording secretary. Note that William Cunningham is back with us again. Welcome home, Bill. Also welcome back, Jimmy Elder. To Carl Voellmecke, congratulations on his birthday at which time a party was given in Carl's honor on June 15, 1942. We note with sorrow a loss of one of our fine older members, William Comer, who passed away on May 26. Bill was initiated into L. U. No. 212 on November 16, 1910. A fine member for 32 years. We of No. 212 shall miss you, Bill. To all of the Comer family, all of the local send our deepest sympathies. To William Kieley, the local's deepest sympathies on the loss of his sister, Mrs. Ann Murphy. Also to J. Weisenberger, in the loss of his sister, Rosalia Rudemiller.

We note Harold Bertke has trouble with his trick knee again. Was in Good Samaritan Hospital for a while, but is home now. Hope you're better soon, Harold.

Our examining board reports the following members taking exams and increasing their standing as follows: Al Lambers from two to three year helper; J. McInerney from apprentice to two year helper; H. Hudson to journeyman.

Jake Baatz became a grandpa on June 14, through the birth of a grandson at the Christ Hospital. To Ray Bertke, of the Bertke Electric Co., not just my personal but so many others' congratulations on your new little daughter, Yvonne Margaret, born to Mrs. Bertke on June 16, 1942. For Ray that is now five lovely girls and one boy. May you and Mrs. Bertke prosper well, Ray.

Our maintenance men on Laurel Homes, we are glad to report have been granted a yearly increase of \$225. Fine work by our Harry Williams brought this about. Enclosed is a picture of our boys on the Lincoln Terrace job here in Cincinnati. This housing project consists of the following: one community building; 53 buildings containing 1,015 apartments (3,592 rooms). This project has 8,550 feet of underground. This job is by Beltzhoover Electric Co. with Edward L. Kisszler as foreman, who incidentally is a real fellow and a good member of our local.

On Friday, June 19, Brother Arthur Bauman, long the chief electrician of the Cincinnati General Hospital, invited the entire picnic committee to his home for a social and business visit. Art has his own bar in a dandy rathskeller which is located in a beautiful home in Westwood. Our sincere thanks to Arthur and Mrs. Bauman for a swell lunch and genuine hospitality.

Now to our election results, out of 418 eligible votes 336 came out and voted with the following results: Frank Guy re-elected president; J. Donaldson (no opposition), vice president; John Brennan (no opposition), financial secretary; William Vanderbank, re-elected recording secretary; F. Burkharst (no opposition), treasurer; Leo Ober, re-elected executive board; R. Newman, re-elected executive board; D. Johnson, re-elected executive board; A. Surnbrock, new member executive board. E. Bollman, re-elected examining board; J. Hasselberger, re-elected examining board; H. Stapleton, new member examining board; Harry Williams, re-elected business representative. H. Williams, J. Brennan, W. Cullen, F. Guy, delegates to the international convention.

To all our newly elected officers our best wishes for your success and welfare and the entire union knows you can and will give your best efforts with our wholehearted cooperation.

MORE EFFICIENT SERVICE

This is war time. Mail to the International Office has greatly increased, due to the increased problems involved in war production.

Moreover, the membership of the union has quadrupled in the last 10 years. Mail has more than quadrupled.

The International Office manfully strives to give every letter received quick and full attention.

Anyone writing this office can aid in getting more efficient service in two simple ways:

(1) Treat only one subject in any given letter.

(2) If you have more than one subject to take up with the International Office, write as many letters as you have subjects. But you may include these in the same envelope.

This arrangement will assist in enabling the International Office to handle all letters with dispatch.

And as a closing note, hello to "Chick" Maley, up in Ypsilanti, Mich.

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The local has asked the names of all members of Local No. 245 now in service. Please turn them in to the steward in your department. Don't fail, for it may mean a gift to each member of L. U. No. 245 now on Uncle Sam's payroll.

Bob Sweet, son of Steward Roy Sweet, sent a telegram to his mother on Mother's Day and reports from Australia. He wires that he is fine, the food is good and everything is O.K. but he does not mention the girls that the papers have been raving about.

Vacations are the topic of the day. A few are over, but most of us are racking our brains for a solution to the present day problems of tires, gas, repairs and money.

R. C. Shock is out of the gloom again since Mrs. Shock has returned home from an extended visit to the hospital.

Marion Matriciano is at the Woman's and Children's Hospital and is in a very critical condition.

Joe Kieser is back in the hospital for an infection has again laid him low. Joe attempted to stop a steel bar with his head and came out second best.

Harley Westfall is still very ill and Gus Garland is reported as off two weeks due to illness.

Pete McKay, of Acme, had the misfortune to have his car wrecked by an East Side lawmaker a short time ago. We hope that you get repairs and that the tires are O.K.

The Toledo Edison Co. is to have a rival soon in the electric production field. George Manners has been overhauling his steam pump and reciprocating steam engine and though they are small in size, they really work. He plans to build a model generator to complete the set-up. Better hurry, George, if this war keeps up we may need all the production we can get.

Stan Nicholas of the stores spent most of his vacation at home varnishing the woodwork. I feel sure that such an idea was not Stan's. Bill Hollopeter also spent his vacation at home. The better half presented Bill with a lusty baby boy, and he, in order to get better acquainted with his offspring, acted as nursemaid for the duration.

Russ Whitmore is the proud papa of a new baby girl, 1942 model, completely equipped, seat covers and all.

"Army" Kriner is another fellow with his chest out, for the stork recently left a bundle from heaven at his house. With two women in the house, I can guess who is boss. Congratulations, fellows!

The fellows of the electric production and Acme station will miss Harry Wolever. Harry was killed recently when he accidentally came in contact with a 6,900 volt line in a Toledo substation. Harry was a popular fellow and well liked here. Our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Wolever in this sad hour.

The wage committee made a report to the local as to the progress of contract negotiations with the Toledo Edison Co. The report was a disappointing one and the committee was requested to return and carry on further. A special meeting will be called when the wage committee is ready to report again.

The past month saw nine new members obligated and more to follow soon.

The "I am an American" day was a success. The parade was large and good and the organizations taking part were many.

The war situation is a prominent thought in the minds of the Toledo Edison management and the employees. The salvage of all usable materials, the prompt scrapping and return of all metals that we cannot use, and the drive for rubber are bringing results. The company system and plans for handling the rubber drive and their check-and-follow-up system is pulling rubber out of a multitude of places.

Lyle Kurfis of the results department writes home from Tucson, Ariz., and I hope to have more news from him soon.

Arthur Weller has been transferred from Gowen Field, Idaho, to Alamogordo, N. Mex., and is training for transportation dispatch and control.

Dean Kettle is at Camp Perry, working for Uncle Sam. Charles Stiger is at Keesler Field, Miss., near Biloxi, and training with the Air Corps.

Arch Williams, from the meter department, has been at Great Lakes Training Station for some time. I have no news as to Archy's work there, but it is no doubt radio, for that has been his hobby for years. He had started a new tower for short wave when the service called him.

Ray Hendrickson goes to Indianapolis for the Army this month and the meter department will miss the handsome lad.

Joe Doley also joins the Army soon and the gang is already calling him sergeant. Here's a wish that you get those hash marks soon, fellow.

The line department is being rather hard hit by the selective service calls. They expect to lose about 10 more men this month to the armed forces.

Dormy Buck, of Sylvania, who was severely burned, is in St. Vincent's Hospital and would appreciate a few visitors. It's a dull place to spend a vacation.

J. L. Wright, better known to all as "Joe," is improving slowly. He has been ill since last August. Joe has always been a real

sportsman and a staunch supporter of his men and teams. You fellows in the service building can now give Joe your support. He needs some visitors to help cheer him up and pass the time. It's lonesome as he's loafing after being so very active.

Lee and Barber have received many compliments on the fine handling of the rubber drive at the service building.

Who is that fellow Edisonite I hear about that has gone with the same girl for 12 years and is still single? If true, someone should investigate, for that fellow must have a new type-high resistance, with positive protection against burning out.

Ed Rueger passed out a flock of good cigars recently. Ed married a lovely lady and a smart one, too, for the present Mrs. Rueger used to be a school teacher. Those alibis for being out late from now on will have to be very good, Ed, and it might pay you to get in touch with some of us old-timers for a little advance help. Congratulations, lots of luck, and all of it GOOD.

The first test blackout at Acme station was considered a success. Hooded pink lights may look good in my lady's bed room, but in a big plant they certainly fail to show up misplaced slice bars, hoses and equipment. Skinned shins and loss of several tempers, a flock of harsh words and a better understanding of the problems that must be met were the results of the test.

Eric Hurschat has a new baby girl at his house, and from now on he need not go out of the house for his evening walk.

Dan Taylor also has a new addition to his family. A husky son was Dan's newest contribution to the census. Congratulations, fellows, and we wish good health and good luck to the youngsters.

Walter Miller drove to Texas on his vacation and visited Camp Walters. What was that, Walt, a sort of preview?

Carl French spent his vacation in California with his son. A small shovel-nose shark fell victim to Carl's fishing tackle and he now knows why big gaff hooks and baseball bats are a part of the accessories carried on all ocean fishing boats.

Chet Keller, the well-known Acme fisherman and frog expert, is on his vacation as this is written. We hope that he has lots of good luck, and if he doesn't catch fish, at least a good tire or two and no Acme frogs.

Emmet Martin is back at the smithy and claims that he had a real vacation. After a throat operation, he was not allowed to talk for 18 days. He swears that he did not say a word when the big ones got away.

Nick Isel's vacation has not started yet, but his trouble has. A small telephone transformer fell from a pole and dented the top of Nick's car. The spouse was fortunate, for she was sitting in the rear seat and was not injured.

Earl Weaver had an unexpected trip west recently when his brother-in-law was killed. The gasoline tank exploded and the victim was trapped in the car.

Ora Mikesel is back on the list of GOOD story-tellers. Mrs. Mikesel is home now and recovering from a serious operation. Ora says all he has to do now is to get the wife out of hock. Too many of us around the Acme know what that means, for the hospitals and surgeons have been nicking a large group of us the past year.

The local A. F. of L. defense committee is now having regular Wednesday luncheon meetings each week. Plans and methods for all-out participation in the war are the topics under discussion. The buying of a bomber by the A. F. of L. has been given some consideration.

Our Beau Brummel truck driver, "Wheaty" Wiedekamper, has been transferred to elec-

BADGES OF HONOR



I. B. E. W. emblematic buttons show minimum number of years of membership. They were designed and fabricated at the instance of the 1941 national convention of the I. B. E. W. They are identical except for the 10, 15 and 25 years' membership designation. They are beautiful, of 10 karat gold and priced at \$2.00. The buttons are a trifle smaller in size than the reproductions above.

trical operation. F. Textor, of the electrical gang, has moved over to the new propeller plant.

The last meeting of Local 245 was about the shortest on record. The entertainment committee had arranged a spread for after the meeting, and it was really strange how few the arguments were. Some \$60 worth of refreshments, both liquid and solid, were dispatched with speed.

Ken Petterson, the top heavy in the line department, turned in 793 pounds of scrap rubber, the largest amount in that department to this writing.

Leo Bays, of Acme station, is the rubber man—no fooling. He is on the trail of all rubber, from bands to tractor tires. The girls had better beware, for girdles and garters are on Leo's list. He is trying to make this an all-out-for-war campaign. Nice going.

The Coast Guard requires that all persons who use the water front along federal waters, and fishermen on the same, have a permit from the Coast Guard with their picture and fingerprints on the permit. This applies to company property, docks, poles and shoreline equipment.

A strange, new phrase is going around at the Acme station. Ofttimes you hear one man say to another, "Joey is back. I'll meet you at Mike's." I wonder what that means? It surely must denote something big.

The company bond drive was a success, and any thoughtful man will buy stamps or bonds in excess of that pledge if his finances will possibly permit.

This war is creating great difficulties for many people and organizations.

Pity the poor Republican Party. They are trying so hard to keep in the front page news and the damned war that they said would not happen just crowds them off. Yes, it's a cruel world. How are we to know what is good for us under such conditions?

Here's to all on their vacations. I hope it is the best one you ever had, both financially and physically.

D. D. DETROW,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-260, CAMDEN, ARK.

Editor:

Everything is fine here at Camden. The fish are biting, vacations are here, and we have a new contract better than the last one.

Joe Collins and Richard Gilly are recovering from burns received in an explosion. C. K. Scott has recovered from an operation and returned to work.

A new engineer has arrived in the home of Red Stewart. We have several men in the armed services of our country of whom we are very proud.

That's all for this time.

RUSSELL PIERCE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, I am always looking for the latest news from Washington in regard to labor, but the news I received last week was the tops. Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas filed for the office of governor at Topeka last Saturday, and with his filing stated that his platform was to help labor.

Now for the benefit of the Brothers who don't know this man, he is no more nor less than the worst anti-labor politician that can be found west of the Mississippi River. He tells us that he wants to help labor, but at the same time he sits in Washington and fights organized labor every place he can. There is not the least doubt in my mind that Mr. Reed could not have his way in the Senate, so he thought if he were to become governor of Kansas he could dictate to labor as he wanted to. But I think that the more sensible people of this state will see through this scheme and he won't get to first place.

He is one of the men I spoke about a month or so ago who sits in Congress and worries more about labor than he does about the war we are now in. Then this man comes back home with his poor labor record and asks the men whose necks he would like to chop off for their vote. Brothers, that is what I call nerve. I want to ask the Brothers in the other states, if they have any friends in this state, to please write to them and ask that they meet this man on his own ground and get him out of the race in the primary election on August 4.

This man is dangerous to the labor organization of the state of Kansas, and we have enough opposition in this part of the country as it is. Senator Reed was governor of this state once before and he didn't think enough of labor then to even mention it, so I can't understand why he has taken such affection for the laboring man now. I think that Mr. Reed could do his country more good if he would go home and retire from public life and collect old rubber for our armed forces.

Now a word or two in regard to our local. Our two fishermen, Brothers Dick Florence and Ray Mitchell, came back from Missouri without any evidence of any species whatsoever. I thought from the way they talked I would have pictures to show for their outing. Also our business manager, Lee F. Hill, has been bragging about the number of fish he has caught, but no evidence there, either.

There have been some changes in the executive board. New members of the board are Leo Lancett, George Deichman, Clyde Whitechurch and Ray Mitchell.

I am late with this writing now, so I'll sign off for now and hope to have more news next month.

JOE OSBORN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The results of the election of officers for the coming two years are: Edward J. Conway, president; John Edmonds, vice president; Roy A. Newstrom, recording secretary; Guy Alexander, financial secretary; William Waples, treasurer; Claude Skeldon, business manager; Harold Freeman, Paul Bartholoma, William Dunphy, Sam Dycie, Roy A. Newstrom, executive board. Orval Westerlund, Kenneth V. Johnson, Thor Enebo, Charles

Peterson and Edward D. Anderson, examining board.

The Building Trades amendment for increasing the per capita tax from 15 cents to 25 cents received 193 votes yes and 112 votes no.

The election judge was Carl E. J. Veline. The tellers were W. H. Hoban and H. F. Holly.

The officers' fishing party was a tremendous success. The number of fish caught was just fair. The food this year was very good, actually cooked, even Bill Nessler admitted it, and Bill, if you need any help convincing Brother Swearingen as to the fishing party, I took a few pictures myself.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

That important event that comes once every two years has finally come and gone. After the dust had settled the results are as follows: President, George Bowes; Sid Mur, vice president; Earl (Smokey) Gordon, recording secretary; J. R. Murdock, financial secretary; James Elder, Jr., treasurer; Fred Hatcher, business manager; Robert Tindell, A. B. Dixon, Fred Henning, executive board; Robert Colvin, E. Forbes, Geddis Riles, examining board.

In passing, I would like to say that this election was one of the most quietly conducted elections I have had the pleasure of being in. Very efficiently handled, and I must add

that for the office of business manager it was either one of the two contestants until the last 10 ballots were counted. But now that is all water under the bridge.

Brothers, again bear with me when I say that now that the election is over let us forget our personal differences and support the officers who have been elected by the majority. Remember we have always had to fight shoulder to shoulder to better our conditions. Now that we are at war against a common enemy let's not spoil those conditions by bickering and spitefulness among ourselves.

Our county held a contest recently to find the father who has the most sons in the armed forces. You guessed it. One of our members, Brother Mark Bowes, has won that contest and, incidentally, a \$25.00 bond for having given five sons to Uncle Sam. Congratulations, Brother Bowes, from myself and everyone.

BENJAMIN MARKS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Once again we in Canada are blessed with another government edict. The new federal measure governing change of employment provides that no man or woman in Canada, with a few special exceptions, may accept a job anywhere without the approval of a selective service officer. I don't imagine that dollar-a-year men are special exceptions, as they don't change their jobs. They just re-

ceive another dollar, plus expenses, from the government, while at the same time drumming up business for their steady employer. We are told that this new legislation is to ration labor, to put men in jobs that are helpful to the war effort. From previous experience with political measures I would say that there will be more men employed on this new selective service commission than there will be put into the war industry.

We have nine provinces in the Dominion of Canada with a total population of about 11,000,000 people, and that's counting the Japs and Germans. To govern this unruly multitude we have nine provincial Parliaments and one federal Parliament plus city and county and township councils. The various diplomats of these governments do not suffer from lack of help or space or red tape. For example, the apprenticeship board of the Ontario government occupies one wing of the Parliament block in Queen's Park, and if one is lucky enough to have a plan of the hallways plus a lot of time and influence he can reach the chairman of this energetic board by passing through only four outer offices. Once there he will be informed that the board indentured one apprentice last month to his father, who does odd jobs of electrical work at night.

If our government is really serious in its efforts to crush our enemies, and we certainly hope it is, what a gold mine of manpower there is concealed in the various committees, commissions, boards, offices and civil service branches of all our governments.

Postal Telegraph Installs New Automatic Equipment



On the evening of May 16, 1942, at Chicago, Postal Telegraph-Cable Company changed its method of central office operation from manual to automatic. The installation of the automatic equipment was made by a crew of from 20 to 35 union electrical workers under the supervision of Foreman J. H. Willoughby and Steward F. H. Leber. The cut-over from the old manual method of operation to the automatic was made in just five minutes. The absence of any trouble during and subsequent to the cut-over is a tribute to the fine planning and workmanship of all concerned. The new Postal automatic service is as simple of description as it is compact and efficient in operation. It represents the precision and speed of automatic transmission and relay beyond the initial transmission. Your message, received from the sending office on a perforated tape, is shot through high-speed pneumatic tubes to fast automatic transmitters working directly to distant cities. It is just as simple as that and just as fast. The transmission time is reduced to a minimum, and possibility of errors due to the old method of repeated manual transmissions and relays is eliminated. The amazing features of this simplicity, safety, and speed of operation are those which Postal Telegraph engineers, under the direction of Chief Engineer A. F. Connery, have ingeniously and soundly built into the intricate mechanisms guiding its operation. Similar automatic service equipment has been installed in other principal cities of the nation, thus assuring a fast, accurate telegraph service via Postal Telegraph. In this picture appear Mr. Davis, general superintendent of the Chicago district (seventh from left, front row), Steward Leber and Foreman Willoughby (tenth and eleventh from left, front row).

Enough men to equip all our factories on a three-shift basis, with enough left over so that they still would not have to hire men over 50 years of age or those men who line up outside the factory every morning.

However, I am very much afraid this labor rationing scheme is being sponsored by some manufacturers' associations. This so-called patriotic group seems to have the ear of our elected representatives at the present time, but let us deal with first things first and wipe out those on the outside who would destroy our homes and wipe out our social structure. Then when the time comes, and before we forget the snubs labor has received of late, we can turn the spotlight of greater publicity on such members of the manufacturers' union as the Standard Oil, whether they be of New Jersey or Hog's Hollow, and the General Electric of Berlin and Tokyo. Their only flag is the dollar bill and their coat of arms the double cross.

Local Union No. 353 had its regular two-year elections this month and the following officers will carry on for the next two years: President, Joe Dent; vice president, T. P. Eversfield; financial secretary and business manager, Cecil M. Shaw; recording secretary, S. A. Melville; treasurer, J. Dolson; examining board, P. Elsworth, E. Lumb and J. Inkpen; executive board, J. F. Nutland, T. Bolton, J. Hughson and R. McGovern.

J. F. NUTLAND,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

Heigh ho! Home again after two years rambling, and I have a couple of observations I would like to have in the record. One is that one-half of all permit fees collected by locals should go into the pension fund. The large group of old timers who helped to build up our Brotherhood would then be surer of getting their pensions when they come due.

My second observation is that there should be a law forbidding foremen from picking old men and men four feet tall to run four inch pipe. They'll do it every time.

And now I am on a job five minutes' walk from my house, a gear plant for the General Electric. Ford Electric is the contractor.

This week the Brotherhood lost one of its cleverest little men, the doughty Major Capelle, the business manager of Local No. 103. The major was 100 per cent for his men at all times and sacrificed much of his own time in their interests. He will be missed by all Brothers in New England. Well done, thou good and faithful servant.

It felt good to get back home again, meeting old friends, getting real sea food, soft water and the smell of the ocean. The house is like a naval base with the two boys bringing in their pals at all hours. Rather weird going down town on Saturday nights, no neon signs or show windows lit up, street lights dimmed, autos running on parking lights. I like it, New England is in full bloom now, so I don't know of a better place at this time of the year and I will stick around for a while, but boy oh boy! We do have some lovely winters! The thought of it chills the ink in my pen, and so I will close now.

ED MCINERNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The executive board of Local No. 396 has appointed to the office of president for the remainder of the term made vacant by the demise of our late president, Walter A. Aylward, Brother Frank Lundy. President Lundy is a splendid choice for officer material, hav-

Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official JOURNAL. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the JOURNAL. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

ing filled the same position very acceptably in a sister local before his transfer to Local No. 396, and also serving on our executive board for the past year. This promotion is indeed satisfying to the entire membership and he may assume the gavel with every confidence that the body is behind him solidly during these trying times. Local No. 396 has been very fortunate in its executive board members of late years and it is proof that the luck still holds when we have available such a worthy successor to our late President Aylward.

We were favored at our last meeting by a visit from one of our members in the service, Corporal Francis J. Sullivan, U. S. A. It is significant of the hold that Local 396 has on the hearts of some of our members that they will sacrifice an evening of their all-too-scanty leave to attend a meeting. We are proud of Brother Sullivan and grateful to him for coming, and we also mention this in an endeavor to convey an idea to some of the brethren who have every evening free and do not attend. The local would much rather have your attendance than your fines or excuses.

Local 396 is still helping to further the war effort. In addition to the bulk of the membership being engaged in war work, the local has invested heavily in War Bonds and is about to provide a flag and an honor roll to be displayed at future meetings. In addition, a committee under Past President John J. Gay is investigating a plan whereby the members can donate their blood to the cause. Three-Ninety-Six marches on!

Cyril, the Demon Helper, picked a bead of solder from his eyelashes and mused, "I'm glad we are in this war work. There isn't much thrill in keeping a shut mouth if you don't know anything to keep your mouth shut about!"

THE APSAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

Let's all get together and talk things over. Well, what will we talk about? If it's O.K. with you fellows, the subject, "Code" should make a very interesting one. What does Mr. Webster say is code? Answer—A systematic

collection or digest of laws, any body of rules or laws relating to one subject. It's plain to see then, that this word code applies to all walks of life, religion, our fraternal orders of which of course we are a part, fire and police departments; and it's also very useful in skilled craft examinations. What are we doing about educating our members on the subject?

My answer is—not much, and I think I can prove this statement. Let's go back to 1934 and attend a regular meeting of L. U. No. 558 in the K. P. Hall at Florence, Ala. Present at this meeting were Joe Stutts, president; W. Bloss, treasurer; Amos Jones, B. A.; Jimmie Lummus, financial secretary; Boon Davidson, recording secretary; Ed Smith, Allen Pierce, J. C. White, Big Hamm, John Sharp, Percy Bounds and a few more, including yours truly.

With such a big crowd we must be going to have some of the big shots. Yes, sir, none other than International Representative O. A. Walker. What's cooking? Just a lesson in our subject, "code." If Brother Walker reads this I'll bet it will bring back memories of many long, hard struggles. Let's get on with the meeting. We are under the heading of application for membership. What? Twenty-eight? Yes, this is the start of our mushroom growth and this continued on, changes taking place fast. Then comes the first wage conference with the TVA, and this is where "code" comes into the picture again. Following Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council is set up. More code. Time marches on. We are now in the year 1942, and during these few years we have grown to a membership of over 800 and have purchased one of the best buildings in the tri-cities, situated in Sheffield, Ala. It's paid for and we have money and War Bonds in the bank and everything is "jake."

But what have we done about "code," meaning the constitution of the I. B. E. W. and by-laws of the local union? Very little in education to the members. So we attend another meeting of the local. Bear in mind, we now have a membership of over 800, one of the best labor temples in the entire South, and money in the bank, fine attendance if no assessments or raise has been passed out. Twenty-five members. Let's look them over. Who's here? Stutts, Bloss, Jones, Pierce, White, Hamm, Sharp and Graham. Same gang as in '34. Now for some of the hard-hitters you can bank on to be present and seeing that things stay on the beam—Pop Evans, Bob Broadfoot, Pete Douglas, Doc Farley, Beattie, Red Acker and others, plus the duly elected officers, who are putting out the best in them with plenty to do.

Meeting called to order. We will move down to reports of delegates and committees. General Labor Union—No report. Building Trades—No report. Look on roll call of delegates at both these bodies and you will find back in '34, '35, '36 and '37, delegates were attending these affiliates as it should be. Never in the history of organized labor have we had the chance like this. But if we fail to attend union meetings and be union men and fight for our rights and let our enemies like Westbrook Pegler and others through the press, Senator McKellar, H. V. Kaltenborn over the radio, have a green light, we can expect nothing but the red light.

Did you ever stop to think what would happen if every union man in Florence, Sheffield and Tusculumbia demanded the union label on all purchases, and union clerks to wait on them? Yes, it could be done. Here is code again. Women's Union Label League, having less than 100 members with thousands of union men in the district. It doesn't look good, does it? But it's facts and so is this: Your union has made our conditions and

wage scale that has lifted our living standard to its present height, affording us a few luxuries of life. So if, in a good union man, his union comes first, let's wake up and get in line and take advantage of the opportunity. Go to your local meetings and help the officers run your business and it's yours, sure enough. Let's not let this matter go neglected.

Let us spend a little money for educational purposes. It has been suggested we put on training classes and make it compulsory for apprentices to attend. Let's train our members and stay with the code four years to serve as apprentices to become journeymen. This will hold up our standard of the only article we have to sell—labor. Also classes of an advance type would fit in for journeymen. Round-table discussions and labor forums. Programs of this type have been, and are, meeting with proved success. So let's start in and get wised up on our code.

Yours through a woodpecker's hole,
JOHN H. GRAHAM,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

The keyword for the 1942 elections in California is to be "Unity." A concrete evidence of this new unity of labor was seen on Sunday, May 24, in the A. F. of L. Labor Temple here. The occasion was the Northern California A. F. of L. Conference, at which Governor Olson was the main speaker. Also speaking were State A. F. of L. Secretary Edward Vandeleur and San Francisco Central Labor Council President Jack Shelley. On the platform were State C. I. O. President Philip Connelly and State C. I. O. Secretary Mervin Rathbone. Present also was State Labor Commissioner Herbert Carrasco, representing the Railroad Brotherhoods.

A further evidence of unity was the announcement that State Senator Robert Kenny had withdrawn from the gubernatorial race and would run for attorney general.

The governor said: "Organized labor has already given abundant proof of the earnestness of its support of its nation's war effort. One of its first practical acts toward national unity was the formation of the National Victory Committee, composed of leaders of the two great American houses of organized labor, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. . . .

"The facts with respect to the accusations against organized labor are clear and unequivocal. Labor has been doing its duty. The workers who are not shouldering the guns in the Army, who are not manning our battleships and merchant ships are hard at work behind the lines, in our war factories, shipyards, mines and mills. It is not true that organized labor restricts the work week to 40 hours. On this point I take pride in quoting our President, who recently said: 'Most workers in munitions industries are working far more than 40 hours a week, and should continue to be paid at time and a half for overtime. Otherwise, their weekly pay envelopes would be reduced.'"

The surrender of this overtime pay is sought by the enemies of labor as a wedge toward the ultimate abolition of the Wages and Hours Law, and as a means of reducing the weekly earnings of the workers of our country.

Fortunately for all of us, the Smith-Vinson Bill, which would have deprived labor of its traditional rights, was killed by the House Naval Affairs Committee. Thus, the attempt of some employers' groups to abolish the union shop, the standard 40-hour week, overtime pay standards and the right to strike came to an end.

And it is my fervent hope that no legisla-



YOUR FLAG
Our Flag
For Freedom
Tolerance
and God.

Prize winning slogan (May 1942) by George C. Lederer, I. O. Member

tion will be enacted by the Congress which will deprive labor of the rights which our democracy has bestowed upon it. WE DO NOT WANT TO LOSE THE LIBERTIES WHICH WE ARE SEEKING TO PRESERVE IN OUR WAR AGAINST OUR COUNTRY'S ENEMIES.

And here I want to say that I am heartily in favor of the immediate enactment by the Congress of Senate Bill 2435, introduced on April 3, 1942, by Senators Robert M. LaFollette and Elbert Thomas, . . . titled "Oppressive Labor Practices Act of 1942."

... "THE ENACTMENT OF THIS MEASURE, AT THIS TIME, WILL ASSURE THE WORKERS OF OUR COUNTRY THAT THE GAINS THEY HAVE MADE IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AND UNION MEMBERSHIP WILL NOT BE DESTROYED WHILE THEY ARE ENGAGED IN FIGHTING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF DEMOCRACY AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Notes on California Conference on Labor in the War. University of California, Berkeley, June 6 and 7, 1942.

The conference was held by the University of California Extension in cooperation with the labor division of the War Production Board, the consumer division of the Office of Price Administration, the War Department, the California State Federation of Labor, the California State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Those of us who are typical Americans—who have ordinary education and ordinary jobs—who are raising our children and sending them to school in the typical American way—who love the ways of peaceful living in a democratic land—find it difficult to reconcile ourselves to the mass slaughter that is now going on in the world. There can be only one justification for the present strife and bloodshed. That is the hope that out of today's terrible struggle will come a better world for tomorrow. Therefore, we are all interested in the shape of the events of the future. The most significant aspect of the conference we were honored to attend was the discussion on all sides about the reconstruction after the peace. It was indeed inspiring to see labor, military, and government leaders discuss together the question "What about the war? And what about the post-war world?"

It became increasingly apparent as the talk continued that the world will never again be what it was before the morning of last December 7. We are in the midst of vast and epoch-making events. For example, as one government speaker pointed out, we will be a nation that has, overnight, had to ration itself in commodities that we used to take for granted. We will be a nation that has set ceilings on prices and frozen rents; that has created huge reserves of manpower in every

field of work. Total warfare will have forced us to do economic planning, so with these experiences behind us we can hope that economic planning will save us from a post-war depression, and will guarantee us a post-war world in which, as Vice President Wallace has said, "every person shall read and write and have a pint of milk a day."

The labor speakers echoed the sentiments of the government men, agreeing that we must produce now to the limit, for the war, and that the peace "must have a union label," for it is sheer folly to win a war and lose a peace. It was also emphasized that not only do we fight fascism abroad but we should beware of any fascism at home.

The conference was not a "pollyanna" affair. It was emphasized that the winning of the war—and, of course, the peace—will be a grim and difficult business. But if we have vision and determination we can mold a future of true democracy.

AUGUST GERARD,
Press Secretary pro tem.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Interesting things are happening to the electrical worker of today as the war program is rapidly taking these men into the construction of various plants that are being built to produce material for war purposes.

Among many of such plants is the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, at Sunnyvale, Calif. This plant is being enlarged into a huge one that is making engines for the ships that are now being built in our ship yards. This plant was a small plant that made the same triple-expansion steam engines for ships in the World War No. 1 that they are making today. Only in the production of these engines today they are making the same number of these engines in 25 days that during the last war took 25 months.

During the period that I worked on the installation of the electrical work on the new buildings I learned much about this plant that I did not know previously, though I had known of this plant for years and thought of it only as a small machine shop and foundry that someone had started and was doing some machine work, but to what extent I did not know. After talking to an old schoolmate who has been with this plant since leaving school and whom I had not seen since our school days, I began to ask questions and got some very interesting information.

To start with, the founder, Joshua Hendy, was a New England blacksmith who came to California during the days of the gold rush. He opened a shop in San Francisco, where he built up a good business in the manufacture of mining tools and machinery. In the next 50 years the Joshua Hendy firm was continued by Hendy and three of his nephews, and made everything from scroll iron work to horse-drawn fire engines. During the earthquake and fire in 1906 the Hendy shops were burned down and destroyed. One of the members of the family had bought a pear orchard at Sunnyvale, and on a part of that property the iron works was rebuilt. In those days they built in the heavy "mission style" of dark stucco and Spanish arches. The office building still stands and behind this are the shop buildings where they made mining machinery, irrigation equipment and machine tools.

World War 1 gave the Hendy plant a contract to build triple-expansion steam engines for cargo ships, and they are today turning out the same engines that they built then.

During the depression the Hendy plant was taken over by the banks on a receivership. Just as the United States war production began, Charles E. Moore and some of his associates took over the plant. The expan-

sion of the plant was begun at once, contracts being made for gun mountings and other parts needed by the government. This expansion made it necessary for the Hedy plant to remove the pear orchard that was part of the property in order to build the new buildings needed. This orchard brought in an income of \$1,100 a year from the sale of the crop of pears. Where this orchard stood now stand several huge buildings that house the machinery used in the construction of these engines. New buildings are now being built for the construction of turbine engines and a new foundry to enlarge the capacity of the present foundry. Piles of pig iron and old iron junk are rapidly used by the foundry in making the castings for the various parts of the machines they are constructing.

These castings are taken to the shops, where they are machined to the exact dimensions of the part of the machine they are to fit. The electrical equipment on many of these turret lathes, radial drills, milling machines and boring machines is very extensive, with various motors, controls, contactors, and the like, on large panels on each machine. Panels of push buttons control these machines, and it takes a skilled operator to operate one of them. Overhead cranes handle the huge castings as though they were toys, picking them up and carrying them overhead to the machine that is to shape them into their final form.

This plant is heavily guarded, and a worker has to sign in and out each day, and a man leaving the job has to have his tools passed out of the gate by his foreman. All tool boxes are opened and inspected on being brought into the plant. There is much more that could be written about this plant but space will not permit.

It was an interesting place to work and as interesting to see the rough castings brought in and to see them when they are finished.

Will write about another plant that I am now working in as soon as I can get complete information on their product.

P. C. MACKAY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 621, BOONE, IOWA

Editor:

This Ft. Dodge, Des Moines & Southern local had a picnic Wednesday, June 3, in honor of a member of the Boone line gang who enters the military service on Monday, June 8, Brother Frank "Bill" Hannah. Possibly some Brothers throughout the country

know some of the Brothers in this picture. They are, standing, left to right: Brothers William Rittenhour, crew foreman; A. E. "Jack" Upton, formerly a lineman, now a shop electrician; Kenneth Hartman, groundman; Frank "Bill" Hannah, groundman, for whom the picnic was given; Harry G. Hannah, general line foreman; Marvin "Sam" Wico, our financial secretary; E. F. Oakey, groundman; John Steffy, groundman; Ed. "Big Ed" Hedblom, lineman. Kneeling, M. H. "Fat" Fuller, lineman, and Ninus R. "Ike" Lentz, lineman. Bill was presented with a Shaefer life-time pen and pencil set from the gang and their wives.

M. H. "FAT" FULLER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

Last month Local Union 765 made an attempt at telling about some of the problems of operation arising from the increase in defense industry load in the Southeast.

At this time we wish to talk about just operation, or, to be a bit more specific, operation on the Tennessee Valley Authority system.

This group of operators may be put into two classes: those recruited from other companies all over the country and those taught in the TVA operators' training program. We are not making these classifications claiming either to rate over the other because when we have finished this story we hope to have shown you that both are well above the average of any standard of the past.

First, we will take the operator recruited from other companies and show how he progresses to the top operating job. He comes with TVA because he can see the opportunities anyone willing to work and study will have on a fast-growing power project of this size and because he was able to show enough experience on his application to meet the requirements. This fellow comes with a purpose and will take advantage of these opportunities. This is proven by the fact that many come with a pay reduction. They are first employed as substation operators, or even as assistant substation operators. They work at this for a number of months, while at the same time they are given a study course made up from engineering textbooks. As they complete certain groups of these lessons they become eligible for examination and advancement. These examinations are

written and oral, written on the technical assignments and oral on operating knowledge.

Four years of operating experience or apprenticeship is required of substation operators. Four years and six months experience, six months of which must be in a generating station, is required of a switchboard operator (second operator at generating station). Six years and six months, two years and six months of which must be as switchboard operator, is required of senior operator (first operator at generating station). The system operator or dispatcher is usually recruited from senior operators.

The apprentice or training program operator must spend four years in a generating station, the time being divided between electrical and mechanical operation. These trainees are given study courses all through the four years made up from electrical and mechanical engineering textbooks.

The training program is conducted by the joint effort of operating management, personnel representatives and labor representatives. All business of the program, examination, etc., is taken care of by committees made up from labor, management and personnel.

Maybe you are thinking that we have more than our share of ego. We admit that we take a great deal of pride in the job we are doing. We are fully aware of the emergency that we are now confronted with and are watchful of conditions that are sure to follow.

There is sure to be a shortage of trained operators due to new equipment and the loss of the younger operating men to the armed forces. Usually shortages mean higher prices, but we will save all talk of higher wages for the wage conference. We will continue with job standards which in the long run we believe will prove to be more important.

The thing we must guard against when the shortage of operators gets acute is the filling of operating jobs with school boys or other inexperienced men. This has been practiced in the past on some systems and is being practiced now in some cases.

We like the 40-hour week and never want to go back to the old 11-hour day and 13-hour night, and the seven shifts a week way, but even that is better than having an operating job filled by a man that has no previous experience whatever. Maybe you wonder how an inexperienced man can hold the job down. That is easy to explain. He takes readings and gets along fine as long as everything runs smoothly and the man with the experience and qualifications does the work for him when it doesn't.

Another angle to look at in filling operating jobs with inexperienced men is this: do we want all the operating jobs filled when our fellow workers and Brothers return home after this war is over? Maybe we that are left at home should do their work for them and hold their jobs open.

What do you say, operators, should we work six days each week or more if necessary?

GEORGE W. DOWD, SR.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

It was June 14, 1942, 9:30 a. m., and a brisk wind was blowing down Michigan Avenue. Thousands upon thousands of organized workers were rushing to take their places in the parade. For it was Flag Day. Our day. America's day. After one and a half hours of excitement trying to locate our group—for remember this was not an easy matter—all of a sudden we heard a voice say, "Electrical Workers, line up!" coming through a loudspeaker. I can still hear it. After a few moments of anxious waiting we were on our way up Michigan Avenue with our banners,



Members of L. U. No. 621 at a farewell picnic given for Brother Frank "Bill" Hannah.

I. B. E. W., Local 794. The Stars and Stripes could be seen everywhere. The flag of liberty and freedom.

What a spectacular affair! How wonderful it was to be marching in a free country! Hundreds of thousands were lined up on either side of the street, some sitting, others standing, while the marchers kept coming on into the wee hours of the morning. It was a victory march and something that will go down in history.

Thursday, June 18, we held our regular monthly meeting. After Brother Hendrickson had read some very interesting letters and reports, we had the election of officers for the incoming two years. Brother Blake, our international representative, presided over the meeting until the elections were over. However, the retiring officers were all returned, some unopposed. Others were returned by a substantial majority, which proved beyond doubt that they had fulfilled their obligation to Local 794. The installation of officers will take place at our next regular meeting. For this occasion a party is being arranged. We are expecting a large turnout for this affair.

VACATION AGREEMENT

Effective with the calendar year 1942, an annual vacation of six consecutive work days with pay will be granted to each employee covered by this agreement who renders compensated service on not less than 160 days during the preceding calendar year.

This agreement was reached with the carriers listed and defined in appendices "A," "B" and "C" of a written agreement with the emergency board appointed by the President of the United States, September 10, 1941, and its findings November 5, 1941.

Many carriers are trying all kinds of schemes to induce us to drop vacations. The ink is hardly dry on the signing of this agreement when some carriers are seeking by individual solicitation to get each employee to sign a form to be paid in place of taking his vacation. I am happy to state that our committee on the I. C. R. R. was on its toes for it soon put a stop to this method.

There has been a great deal of discussion about the so-called "closed shop," most of it emanating from benighted employers and, as usual, editorial writers and venal columnists, and all of it is very misleading.

To clear this matter up and to give a complete answer to this vicious crusade is an interesting and informative volume, "The Closed Shop in America," just published by the American Council on Public Affairs. The author is the Rev. Jerome L. Toner. His findings are the result of an eight-year study of the subject under the Catholic University of America at Washington. The Reverend Toner points out that more than 4,000,000 workers are under closed-shop contracts, and predicts that by the next decade they will be the rule rather than the exception in American industry.

He goes on to say that the record clearly demonstrates that labor relations are considerably smoother as a result of the closed shop and that it has increased rather than retarded production. Employees are declared to have benefited as much as employers from the arrangement. Just a final word. You will notice when any management wants to put something over they try to divide up by putting one craft against the other. They are past masters of this, but the best way to meet this situation is to apply our system federation rules and meet their challenge by a united federated committee. This is one part in our agreement they don't like.

Let us close our ranks and tell our employers that we will not be divided. The war

CONTRACTOR BLASTS STORY ATTACKING BUILDING WORKERS

By Federated Press

SPOKANE, Wash.—(FP)—An anti-union story in The Spokane Spokesman-Review which tried to cause hatred for unions among soldiers was exploded by the contractor at the Geiger Field construction job in a letter to the paper.

The by-line story by Ashley E. Holden purported to show that union rules prohibit A. F. of L. building trades workers from working more than 40 hours a week and that the 40-hour week was hindering construction.

Written in a descriptive, sentimental style, the story quoted soldiers as making such remarks as:

"Men are coming in here every day and no place to put them, willing and eager to work without limit for their country, while these workmen lay down their tools at the end of 40 hours."

The contractor in his letter to the paper described the article as "untimely and unwarranted," and attributed the delay in construction to scarcity of materials.

"Labor in this area has always been willing to work whatever hours the job requires," the contractor said. "Our contracts and all contracts with the government provide for continuous operation if required to complete within time allotted, but shortage of materials has prevented us from this kind of operation."

"During the last two or three months most materials have become increasingly difficult to secure and of late it has become almost impossible to secure nails in sufficient quantity to keep a large crew at work. Priority rating is very necessary, and at Geiger Field our priority is A1E."

"This is not high enough to get us quick delivery on all materials, and on two occasions during the short life of the Geiger Field contract we have come very close to being entirely out of nails and some of the other materials. Lumber (even here in Spokane) seems to be scarce as hen's teeth and many sizes are now short."

has been, and is, bringing on many changes. For example, there are so many deductions from our pay checks that we have difficulty in trying to figure it out. The time has come that we must have a statement attached to our pay checks with the deductions. Let's get busy on this. Bring this question to the attention of the management through our federated committees. Electricians, lead the way on to victory.

BUY WAR BONDS.

W. S. McLAREN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 817, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
Editor:

"OUR PLEDGE FOR THE DURATION"

At a recent meeting, the members of L. U. No. 817, New York City, voted to urge every member to place the greatest possible amount of his earnings in War Bonds this week, next week, and every week until the war is won. Michael Fox, president of the union, said in a public statement.

The union president stated further that a

motion endorsing the War Bond pledge in Greater New York was passed by the union members after a brief discussion on what union members were doing in various phases of the war effort.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Our members are fighting on the seas and on the land the world over. To help supply them with the weapons of war, we pledge to buy War Bonds every pay day.

"All of us have been buying War Bonds and Stamps in various amounts. We welcome the New York Bond pledge drive as an opportunity to increase our previous commitments where possible, and try to average 10 per cent of earnings in War Bonds each and every pay day.

"We shall do our part as union men in furtherance of the war effort!"

D. REGAN,
Recording Secretary.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Editor:

The temperature has been up around 100 down this way all this month, and I had just about decided I would declare a moratorium on my letter to the JOURNAL this month, but will try to send in a short one anyhow and hope our boys will excuse this one, as I am off taking a short and much-needed rest that has been made possible, thanks to our federated shop agreement.

So in my six days my schedule has been made to include one day. I'll put some bait on my hook, drop the old line in the water, take a good chew, have some snake-bite handy, and I'll be all set, if you know what I mean.

We, the members of No. 862, wish to extend our congratulations and best wishes to the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Smith.

I am sorry I didn't get to see my old buddy, Hale Scarboro, when he visited the shop the other day. Hale, do you recall the wagon you and I built? That's been a long time ago. Those good old days are gone forever.

I am very grateful to our Editor for the consideration he has given my letters, and I am beginning to feel a bit conceited.

In conclusion will only say, boys, we have got a real war to fight and win; let each and every one of us do our part the old American way, and get our biggest job finished. We can and we will do it so it will never have to be done over this time.

Yours for victory.

J. R. BOYLE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1067, WARREN, OHIO
Editor:

Hello, everybody. These are a few lines from the Warren, Ohio, telephone operators, Local B-1067. We want you to know what we are doing to help Uncle Sam and his boys.

As you know, more than likely, we telephone operators are very busy these days, as telephone traffic has increased very rapidly.

But we have also been doing our bit to make the men in the service happy. Our traffic force consists of 103 operators. Each girl selects a name of some one in the service, relative or friend. Then 10 girls are chosen to pack each box. We have been sending three a week.

Also quite a number of us have already passed our Red Cross first aid tests, having done our studying and class work after our day's tour was over. We averaged 22 hours' credit.

Last, but not least, up to February 1 bonds and war stamps bought by the operators totaled \$3,660. We are 100 per cent in our union.

We are planning an anniversary dinner

June 10 at the Mahoning Country Club, celebrating the fifth birthday of our union.

At this time we have nothing to report on our agreement.

You will hear from us next month.

VADA T. LALLY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

Permit me to depart from my usual practice of reporting the news concerning our regular monthly meetings and go behind the scene and give our readers a glimpse into the background and historical makeup of the membership of Local B-1073, which today stands as the largest and fastest-growing local in the state of Pennsylvania.

Our local is composed of many nationalities, which include Italians, Germans, Russians, Greeks, Swedes, Poles, Swiss, Norwegians, Irish, Scotch, Mexicans, Canadians, and many others. All of these groups are united and are working side by side, day and night, in the plant of the National Electrical Products Corporation turning out war material in ever-increasing quantity in order that the dictators, who would destroy our way of life shall be crushed.

One afternoon recently I was walking through the plant and I stopped to talk to the operator of a machine and asked a few questions concerning the machine he was operating. In parting, in a casual way, I asked him his nationality, and he probably spoke what was on his mind and in broken English he replied, "GOD BLESS AMERICA, I am an American." Thus was the answer to my question. This is typical of all the members of our local. It is shown by the way they go about their assigned task, day and night, to insure victory for the United Nations.

Over a century and a quarter ago a small group of Germans, in the year 1803, left Wurttemberg, in southern Germany, to escape oppression, and migrated to America and finally settled in what is now Ambridge and formed the Harmony Society. The colony was named Harmonites. Here they were free to carry their doctrine into practice and they built small factories, a church and recreation hall, and other necessary buildings.

The Harmonites were skilled craftsmen and expert farmers. Their land was a model for thrift and productiveness. The broadcloth, muslin, satin and velvet woven in the colony was thought better than any eastern product. This high-grade craftsmanship built up a profitable trade. At one time the Harmony Society is said to have owned property worth at least \$4,000,000.

Today we are proud to have some of the descendants and followers of the Harmony Society as charter members of our local.

All of the facts and dates concerning the Harmony Society were obtained from the record maintained by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, which are open to the public, and were carefully checked by me and are substantially correct.

H. M. SMITH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1214, MANDAN AND BISMARCK, N. DAK.

Editor:

Politics seem to have a great deal of space in the May JOURNAL. Here in North Dakota political speeches are becoming more and more prevalent. Once in a while some candidate takes a good hefty swing at the unions, but the next one swings back harder in favor of the unions. And so the battle goes.

In the biggest fight, the one that all of us are fighting one way or another, the swinging is coming fast and furious. Just a short time ago the United States Marine Corps

took a swing this way and grabbed off one of the members of 1214. He is now known as Staff Sergeant Leaner, and we say hats off to you, "Sarge." In the not-too-distant future we expect to lose another Brother, but this time to the Navy. No, dear readers, they were very good friends.

BOB KYLLINGSTAD,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1215, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Well, another month has flown by and here we are, scratching for news again. There should be lots of it, but at first glance all of it seems to be bad. CBS, Washington, is going to miss Elmer Davis and Albert Warner. There are no finer men to work with—the company's loss is our loss, too. Andy Massey went to work in a civil service job in New York, leaving the Wheaton league. Two or three fellows are considering civil service jobs, one is intrigued by the possibilities of a berth with the Army Specialist Corps—but Prexy Groom is the man who is really in the groove. He is going to start an honest-to-gosh farm, and at the rate he is collecting livestock who knows, maybe he'll take over the Washington zoo. What's the secret of his success?

We welcome Roy M. Bechtol, formerly of WRVA, Richmond, to the WJSV staff this month. Roy has been a loyal I. B. E. W. member for some time, and we're glad to add him to the roll of No. 1215. R. A. "Red" Dalton has been working at the transmitter for a few weeks now. Be careful, Red, don't let the farmers talk you into any gold bricks. Since WJSV now has a motorcycle (complete with side car) there have been a number of rumors around that remote equipment is slated to be piled into it, and some poor unsuspecting guy is to pilot it. We can see "Butch" Brester roaring down the street on his way to the White House for a pickup. With his circumference rapidly approaching an astronomical value, this should be worth seeing. We suggest the spare OP-5 be hung around his neck on a strap—upon arrival, he could sit down and operate comfortably without a table, since he has acquired that lap—or should it be called lap-over.

Our heartiest congratulations to Local No. 1217, St. Louis, for their recent militant action at KMOX. United action is the best demonstration of solidarity and a union's best drawing card. Let's hope this acts as a stimulant for local as well as national unity.

President Groom is currently on vacation. Rumor has it that he is touring around the country looking for pigs to add to his country estate. He said just before he left that he was in the market for some and thought he had found a magnificent specimen at the transmitter one night, but it turned out to be Earl Heatwole's foot sticking around the corner of the control desk. Harold Forry and Bob Pilcher are on vacation now, also. Harold planned a trip on a boat, down the Chesapeake Bay somewhere. Lots of fishing and beer, probably. Mostly beer. Bob was planning on at least a week at Virginia Beach when he left. He promised a report on the situation on the Atlantic Coast, so we are getting all set for some tall tales. Lew Rice scarcely has time to eat his meals and get to work, what with the beans and corn (not liquid) needing attention. A hoe-handler of the old school, we understand. Ah, for the simple life! It's "Badminton King" Hayes now. Such action! Such finesse! Such physique! (And such perspiration.) Bud's muscles squeaked like rusty door hinges for a week afterward. Any time you get to feeling in form, Bud, just let Stephan, Brester and Hardy know.

Lieutenant Collier (now), formerly with

WCCO, dropped in last week. Says he likes the Air Corps very well, but then he didn't exactly dislike Minneapolis, either. From some usually reliable sources we hear that Bill Brubaker of WINX is going to work for Uncle Sam. The best wishes of every member of this local go with you, Bill.

Granville Klink has progressed from a "technical luminary" to a super-duper announcer. He made some station breaks the other night, along with a transcribed spot, and he was simply colossal. Howard Stephan has been giving him some competition in this field, but since Howard's noble efforts have gone unappreciated by his spouse, we'll just ignore him, too. Shultz is very jealous, we understand, and can hardly wait to get himself a commercial. Ed Laker has been very quiet lately. Can it be that he is an exponent of dignity since he is one of the landed Maryland gentry? Or is he just too dog-goned tired to talk since he has taken up planting and spading? We sympathize with you, Ed. See Lyn McDonald for the details of how to get such work done without doing it yourself. We understand that he has gotten farming to the place where he has a desk job. All Lyn has to do is collect the money for the crops. That's scientific farming.

And a reminder to the Hollywood, New York, Charlotte, Minneapolis and Boston locals. There's a certain contract that expires in just four more months. Remember, boys?

That's all for this month. (Voice from the back row: "That's enough.") We agree with you, Brother. We'll see you around.

AL HARDY,
Acting Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor:

The June issue of the WORKER carried an article regarding the anniversary dinner of Local 1249, which was held on May 2 at the Onondaga Hotel.

Due to an error on the part of the press secretary, William D. Walker, vice president, who attended the dinner, was not mentioned. We wish to rectify this error and state that Mr. Walker was one of the foremost speakers at the dinner and he gave a very inspiring talk.

We trust that Mr. Walker will accept the apologies of the officers and members of Local 1249.

E. R. PECK,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-1260, HONOLULU, HAWAII

Editor:

On Christmas Eve, December 24, 1941, the executive board of Local Union B-1260 were in meeting to determine primarily the course their union and its activities were to pursue in connection with the war efforts and the war program for Hawaii.

While under ordinary peace time conditions, the discussions may have been toward the celebration of that Christian holiday, Christmas, such was not the program of discussions on this Christmas Eve; but rather to what extent their fellowmen could be assisted in these trying days of war.

President Joseph Zsimovitch then told the executive committee that the need for ambulances and medical supplies was very urgent and he believed that Local Union B-1260 could be of invaluable assistance in rendering aid in this direction. Funds were appropriated to cover expenses of mailing letters to all international unions on the mainland for financial assistance to carry out a program of furnishing an ambulance for the Emergency Medical Service.

The international representative for Ha-

waii, Brother M. B. Keeton, concurred in the action taken by B-1260, and before January 1, 1942, letters were in the mail to all local unions.

The response from local unions in the United States and Canada and from individual members was instantaneous and wholehearted; for not only was enough money received to purchase an ambulance but also left a balance from which \$200 was given to the Army Relief Fund and \$200 to the Navy Relief Fund.

The ambulance is of the station wagon type, as this type more readily fitted into the needs of the Emergency Medical Service because it could also be used for transporting doctors, nurses and supplies wherever the need may be for emergency service, and the officials, headed by Dr. Harry L. Arnold, were overjoyed to receive this piece of much-needed equipment.

It should be noted here that at the time the appeal for assistance was sent to local unions on the mainland, we did not then know, as details were lacking, how many of our fellow trade unionists had been killed, wounded, or were missing as a result of the December 7 attack by Japan.

Local Union B-1260, of Honolulu, Hawaii, takes this means of expressing its thanks, gratitude and deep appreciation to every local union and individual member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who assisted us in making it possible to furnish this ambulance and relief fund donations.

Aloha! Mahalo nui loa!

Press Secretary.

STATE FEUDALISM

(Continued from page 341)

the democratic process in Virginia. It is said that Smith is elected by only 10 per cent of the votes in his district due to control through the poll tax system. Recently a Washington journalist said this about labor's part in the coming Virginia campaign:

"Virginia's Senators are faced with a two-front war this summer.

"The question is whether it will be good strategy to plug for both Cliff Woodrum and Howard Smith, House members from opposite ends of the state, or to choose one and center on his reelection. This is the tactical problem confronting Senators Glass and Byrd.

"Both Smith and Woodrum are one-committee men in Congress, though each is on an important assignment. Woodrum can match coins with Clarence Cannon for House Appropriations chairmanship. Smith is third man on the Rules Committee.

"Observers are asking if both men can be pulled through; or will a decision have to be made to determine which is more important.

"Woodrum came through last time with a scant 2,000-vote margin, even with White House backing behind it. An up-and-coming Republican opposition caused a great change to come over Cliff. He has been definitely conservative ever since, and is known to have a higher regard for the minority party than once upon a time.

"Smith went into the House as a labor adherent. Woodrum won some reputation for the same reason. Labor has rolled up its sleeves for both men in the past. The 'upland country' around Roanoke has the largest railroad shops in the state, if not east of the mountains.

"Labor cuts a big figure in Virginia. This year labor is 'sitting pretty.' Virginia has industrialization undreamed of. The war has meant reopening of plants left over from the other war.

"This year Virginia politics is going to be felt down to the ankles. Migration of that part of labor which gets into a state in time to qualify for voting will be the 'silent vote' nationally. Even some New England Senators are in danger of defeat this year. They shake their heads when asked how importation of shipyard workmen will affect the balloting.

"Another cross-current is caused by the fact that labor is organized more thoroughly than it has been at any time in five years. For the duration, the factions have signed the truce. Delivering the labor vote is admittedly difficult, but the majority will find their way around."

The Byrd machine, powerful and ruthless, reflects none of the progressive principles of the national Democratic party. It plugs away on old lines with a good deal of nostalgic ardor. Byrd would like to bring back the old day when the country squire controlled national politics.

AMERICA'S STANDARD OF LIVING

(Continued from page 343)

any country in all Europe has ever known, and labor in England knows that when the guns of war shall be silenced again it will be in a position quickly to readjust itself and carry on in the ever-exacting demand of production that its nation and its way of life demands.

As the challenge has been hurled at one democratic nation across the ocean and has been ably and quickly met, so also has a like challenge been hurled at this our nation's organized labor to produce—produce, and then to really begin to produce more and more. There have been delays in the beginning, misunderstandings have occurred and suddenly vastly changed conditions of operations. Machinery, factories and personnel difficulties have had to be encountered and overcome and very quickly so, but organized labor in general in the vast majority has met the challenge and is producing as never before in all the history or record of this nation, those goods and sinews of war that in all good time will surely turn the tide in our favor.

Wise and careful leadership in organized

labor now is meeting its greatest test and is surely proving itself; and the petty difficulties that will arise from time to time, human nature being what it is, will have to be met and will be met and solved.

American organized labor today is the mightiest force in the field of production that the world has ever known. It has tremendous power; it must continue to guard that power by not abusing it in any way now. Its watchword at the present time is cooperation with industry and government.

The American Federation of Labor is indeed fortunate to have such a wise and seasoned leader, with a wisdom garnered through the many years of hard, uphill labor at his command, a man who has the confidence of the millions of members of the vast number of affiliated trade and local unions, together with the confidence also of government and industry in general.

A man who has accepted the challenge for organized labor to prove its own intrinsic value and worth by the elimination of strikes or any stoppages of work in any industry for the duration of the war; and the man who has pledged to his nation that its members will voluntarily subscribe for at least one billion dollars in War Bonds—a leader who truly leads and whom millions freely and gladly follow.

Organized American labor has accepted the challenge of its severest critics and the denunciations of those who would destroy it. It is proving that it is of vast material worth—that it can work, that it will work and that it can bring order of the best possible description out of chaos and dissension, to the end that, with the combined might of orderly, good government, properly managed industry and the finest military might in all the world, bar none, together with a unified effort and determination of all organized labor to all the time cooperate with all of these, our own forces.

Surely with such an outlook and program it is not possible to even think or dare to think that there is any nation or combination of nations in this world that can lick us or humble us, now or at any other time.

Organized labor's watchword is cooperation. Industry and business must also cooperate.



Center: International Representative of the I. B. E. W., M. B. Keeton, presenting checks for \$200 each to the Army and Navy Relief Funds. See letter from L. U. No. B-1260.

IN MEMORIAM

Fred Deubel, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated March 5, 1940

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. B-77 mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Fred Deubel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

SAM TOWN,
HANK GANTENBIEN,
BILL SIMPSON,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Lyman Moore, L. U. No. B-77

Reinitiated February 4, 1936

It is with great sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-77, record the passing of our Brother, Lyman Moore; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

V. C. MARSH,
RALPH VESHLAGE,
ARNOLD SATHER,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Glen Smith, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated August 6, 1935

Whereas L. U. No. B-77 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, Glen Smith; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, in respect to his memory.

RALPH GARDNER,
GEORGE PRINCE,
L. N. SWEENEY,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Dan Messner, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated June 1, 1937

Whereas L. U. No. B-77 has suffered the loss of one of its members, Dan Messner; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother, Dan Messner, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy forwarded to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-77 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

C. P. HUGHES,
B. W. BOWEN,
T. A. JACKS,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Apolonis Makilau, L. U. No. B-1260

Initiated June 2, 1941

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1260, record the passing of our late Brother, Apolonis Makilau; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy, and be it further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOSEPH J. ZASIMOVITCH,
Honolulu, T. H. President

John Hebbardt, L. U. No. 110

Initiated July 14, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 110 mourn the death of our Brother, John Hebbardt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE DEMPSEY,
E. LAWRENCE DUFFY,
JOHN HOY,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

Lyle R. Simons, L. U. No. 110

Initiated August 5, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 110 mourn the death of our Brother, Lyle R. Simons; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE DEMPSEY,
E. LAWRENCE DUFFY,
JOHN HOY,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

Ray Owen, L. U. No. B-11

Initiated June 10, 1915, in L. U. No. 354

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-11, record the death of our friend and Brother, Ray Owen, June 1, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. C. LYONS,
G. E. HAYCOCK,
T. NIELSEN,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

William Julian Mettaltstadt,

L. U. No. B-11

Initiated August 15, 1936, in L. U. No. 6

Another loyal member has answered the final summons, and L. U. No. B-11, Unit 4, mourns the passing of Brother W. J. Mettaltstadt. His loss will be sincerely felt by his many close friends in the Brotherhood.

L. U. No. B-11, Unit 4, extends to his loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of mutual loss and the condolence of sorrowing friends.

The charter shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Mettaltstadt, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

H. E. BOURNIQUE,
RICHARD A. POCKAT,
R. L. HALL,

Glendale, Calif.

Committee

Vern Edwards, L. U. No. 911

Initiated November 7, 1935

With deep regret and condolence to his family, we, the members of L. U. No. 911, express our sincere feeling of sorrow for the loss of our Brother, Vern Edwards. In tribute to his memory we stand in one minute of silence. May his bereaved family feel a little comfort in our heartfelt sympathy; so be it

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN WHITE,
Windsor, Ont. Recording Secretary

Frank Griffiths, L. U. No. B-565

Initiated December 14, 1939

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-565, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Frank Griffiths, who was called from us on May 31, 1942; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

H. E. SMITH,
JOHN CASSIDY,
HAROLD C. BECKER,

Bridgeport, Conn.

Committee

E. H. Ivey, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated October 9, 1919, in L. U. No. 120

We, the members of L. U. No. B-17, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the sudden death of our esteemed Brother, E. H. Ivey, who passed away on May 31, 1942.

Whereas in the death of Brother Ivey we have lost a true and worthy member and loyal friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing to them our deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of this local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
L. MILLER,
JOHN OZIAS,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Homer S. Rand, L. U. No. 513

Initiated March 12, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 513, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, Homer S. Rand, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in this their loss, which to a large extent we share with them.

We shall drape our charter for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Homer S. Rand, and a copy of this shall be written in the minutes of our meeting, a copy shall be sent to his family and one to our Journal for publication.

LEWIS F. BRADEN,
C. O. WILSON,
EDWARD E. COOVER,

Decatur, Ill.

Committee

George E. Winston, L. U. No. 558

Initiated June 15, 1939, in L. U. No. 852

With sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we the members of L. U. No. 558 record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George E. Winston, who passed away May 30, 1942.

Whereas L. U. No. 558 has lost in the passing of Brother Winston one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That the members of this local stand in meditative silence for one minute and our charter will be draped for a period of 30 days as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,
Sheffield, Ala. Chairman, Committee

John F. Martin, L. U. No. B-17

Initiated February 7, 1917

Whereas it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John F. Martin; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Martin L. U. No. B-17 has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. B-17, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
C. E. HALL,
EDWARD J. LYON,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

Charles Allen McMenus, L. U. No. 408*Reinitiated January 3, 1930*

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 408, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Charles Allen McMenus.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

A. L. SMITH,

Missoula, Mont.

Recording Secretary

Harry G. Sayers, L. U. No. B-9*Initiated May 31, 1923*

Whereas God, in His divine providence, has called from his earthly labor the above named member and esteemed coworker; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of L. U. No. B-9 offer a tribute to the memory of one who has been a loyal member of our Brotherhood and country and a faithful friend and Brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this local union and the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is hereby extended to his bereaved family.

JAMES BRENNAN,

WALTER MESSNER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Harry F. Merrell, L. U. No. B-86*Initiated April 17, 1918*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-86, record the death of our Brother, Harry F. Merrell; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in one minute of silence, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

A. REED,

B. BULLEN,

J. DOWNS,

Rochester, N. Y.

Committee

Henry Langlois, L. U. No. B-713*Initiated February 17, 1918*

Whereas we, the members of L. U. No. B-713, with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother Henry Langlois; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CHARLES CADA,

FRED WARNER,

ELVERA DICENZO,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

William Edwards, L. U. No. B-57*Initiated September 18, 1917*

It is with deep respect that we mortals bow in reverence to the great Almighty who, through His kindness and mercy, has taken from our midst our beloved friend and Brother, William Edwards, who has been in ill health for some time; and

Whereas his many friends and Brothers within the ranks of organized labor have expressed their feelings of profound sorrow; and

Whereas Brother Edwards left a bereaved wife and large family between each of whom and himself existed love and devotion; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in respectful silence for one minute, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that they be entered into the minutes of the local union, and sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

E. B. CARTER,

WILLIAM J. DESMOND,

J. J. McAFEE,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Committee

Herman Neumueller, L. U. No. B-1035*Initiated March 2, 1939*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1035, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Herman Neumueller; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JAMES WASSMAN,

ROELOF L. SCHUILING,

ADOLPH ZACK,

Newark, N. J.

Committee

Jere M. Ellis, L. U. No. 6*Initiated December 3, 1938*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Jere M. Ellis, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,

A. PULTZ,

C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Melvin Canfield, L. U. No. 352*Initiated February 17, 1940*

It is with sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 352, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Melvin Canfield, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

W. P. GARLOW,

N. TUTTLE,

H. BLANCHARD,

Lansing, Mich.

Committee

C. H. Blackman, L. U. No. B-309*Initiated January 10, 1905, in L. U. No. 1*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-309, record the passing of our Brother, C. H. Blackman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for 30 days.

RENE LAMBERT

STEVE SHEA,

E. W. HOLTGREVE,

E. St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

Ivan W. Roettger, L. U. No. B-23*Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on May 27, 1942, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Ivan W. Roettger.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

HARRY RICE,

RALPH HOWARD,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

Thomas Y. Beeson, L. U. No. 6*Initiated April 5, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Y. Beeson, who has been a true and loyal Brother of L. U. No. 6; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread in full upon the minutes of L. U. No. 6, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

J. NUNAN,

A. PULTZ,

C. FOEHN,

San Francisco, Calif.

Committee

Cecil D. Cosgriff, L. U. No. 114*Reinitiated May 22, 1936*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 114, mourn the passing of our Brother, Cecil D. Cosgriff, who departed this life May 12, 1942.

In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member, who in his years of service has proven himself worthy and remained faithful to the end. His space may be filled in our ranks, but his honest and outspoken dealing will never be forgotten; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local, and expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, and that it be entered into the minutes of the local union, and sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. G. BERG,

G. W. BELL,

J. E. SMITH,

Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Committee

W. M. Hall, L. U. No. 466*Reinitiated January 2, 1935*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, W. M. Hall; and

Whereas in his passing L. U. No. 466 has lost a true and loyal member; and

Whereas his presence will be greatly missed from our ranks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 466, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory and express to his wife and relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

R. B. SMITH,

J. R. MILLER,

WAYNE CANNON,

Charleston, W. Va.

Committee

Irvin Hudson, L. U. No. B-369*Initiated April 7, 1913*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and devoted Brother, Irvin Hudson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Hudson L. U. No. 369 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. 369 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Hudson and hereby expresses its appreciation of his long service to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. 365 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in the time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN B. HOOD,

CHARLES F. PENNEL,

J. C. WILLIAMSON,

E. A. KLEIDERER,

L. C. KAELEN,

Louisville, Ky.

Committee

Robert W. Edwards, L. U. No. B-414*Initiated March 21, 1938*

We, the members of L. U. No. B-414, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Robert W. Edwards, who was called from us May 15, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local meeting, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

B. M. WEIGAND,
ROBERT W. LORENZ,
JOHN K. RUDISILL,

Lancaster, Pa. Committee

Ralph R. Proper, L. U. No. 504*Initiated August 16, 1917*

It is with the deepest of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 504, record the passing of one of our true and devoted Brothers, R. R. Proper;

Whereas in the death of Brother Proper we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member who served this local union for many years faithfully and loyally in official capacity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and stand in silent meditation for one minute in tribute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

F. H. STEINLE,
Recording Secretary

Meadville, Pa.

Vasil Stecko, L. U. No. B-1164*Initiated October 16, 1939*

Whereas it is with the deepest and sincerest feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1164, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Vasil Stecko, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence with bowed head for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. A. BLANCHARD,
Perth Amboy, N. J. Recording Secretary

John Roth, L. U. No. B-28*Initiated April 26, 1918*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-28, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, John Roth, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL C. CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,
Baltimore, Md. Committee

O. McCurdy, L. U. No. 1271*Initiated October 8, 1941*

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 1271, deeply regret the passing of Brother O. McCurdy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE D. WARD,
Toronto, Ont. President

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1, TO JUNE 30, 1942

L. U.	Name	Amount
6	C. J. Childs	\$1,000.00
501	William A. O'Connell	1,000.00
329	J. D. Kendrick	1,000.00
125	H. Soderberg	1,000.00
702	A. W. Winhald	1,000.00
245	H. F. Wolever	1,000.00
1	K. W. Hill	1,000.00
309	C. H. Blackman	1,000.00
48	A. T. Samuels	1,000.00
114	C. D. Cosgriff	1,000.00
412	Charles S. Mann	825.00
I. O. (1)	John P. McLean	1,000.00
1153	L. S. Dilley	475.00
23	I. W. Roettger	1,000.00
565	Frank H. Griffiths	475.00
713	H. Langlois	1,000.00
I. O. (354)	Ray Owen	1,000.00
3	William McCord	1,000.00
238	D. S. McFee	300.00
396	Walter Aylward	1,000.00
569	Lloyd A. Carson	300.00
98	Robert T. Moody	333.34
11	W. J. Mettaltadt	1,000.00
125	C. A. Grubbe	475.00
I. O. (134)	W. H. Belknap	1,000.00
589	W. J. Lamburn	825.00
3	Morris Hanson	1,000.00
I. O. (122)	J. H. Danaher	1,000.00
48	R. F. Hickman	475.00
295	H. H. Davis	300.00
I. O. (38)	George Bateson	1,000.00
I. O. (102)	Robert Bainbridge	1,000.00
949	E. S. Landweer	825.00
3	P. T. Rafferty	1,000.00
760	R. C. Cox	650.00
292	Paul Davis	650.00
212	William D. Comer	1,000.00
17	J. F. Martin	1,000.00
323	H. W. Mitchell	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	C. S. Atwood	1,000.00
52	James G. McGowan	1,000.00
352	M. L. Canfield	475.00
134	E. H. Edwards	1,000.00
I. O. (309)	Edward Hogue	1,000.00
193	William A. Dye	300.00
17	E. H. Ivey	1,000.00
558	G. E. Winston	650.00
1	W. J. O'Donnell	1,000.00
245	Charles J. Kane	1,000.00
838	A. H. Embree	1,000.00
513	H. S. Rand	300.00
77	Fred Deubel	475.00
I. O. (483)	George Sanderson	1,000.00
439	W. S. Norton	1,000.00
52	J. P. Meleady	1,000.00
702	Luther Smith	1,000.00
26	Philip Little	475.00
I. O. (134)	Frank Miller	1,000.00
231	A. W. Fahey	300.00
124	R. B. Smith	1,000.00
6	J. M. Ellis	650.00
58	Edward Masur	825.00
483	M. J. Pettinger	1,000.00
191	Albert H. Smith	150.00
339	William Nicol	150.00
104	Philip LaPoint	150.00
B-837	J. L. Stone	150.00
B-23	Nicholas F. Marks	150.00
702	James Douglas Purvis	150.00
110	John Hehardt	150.00
353	Norman Carlton	1,000.00
Total		\$54,408.34

BONE BILL

(Continued from page 335)

set up a system of labor relations in the basic transportation industry, an industry which affects the life of every citizen in the nation. If you recall, one of the general purposes of the Railway Labor

Act was to "forbid any limitation upon freedom of association among employees or any denial, as a condition of employment or otherwise, of the right of employees to join a labor organization."

Far more fundamental in its philosophical approach to labor relations is the so-called Norris-LaGuardia Act which strictly defines and limits the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity. It is sometimes called the anti-injunction bill. This paragraph taken from the Norris-LaGuardia Act surely represents a re-statement of fundamental national policy in reference to collective bargaining:

"Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted."

Please note that the phrase "individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor" is a direct quotation from Chief Justice Taft in one of his decisions. So we may say the Norris-LaGuardia Act as an epoch-marking pronouncement is bi-partisan.

With the Railway Labor Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act as its predecessors, there was but a step to the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act, which has for its purpose to diminish the causes of labor disputes burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce. The clear line of evolution in the concept of labor relations may be traced in this quotation from the National Labor Relations Act: "The inequality of bargaining power between employees who do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract, and employers who are organized in the corporate or other forms of ownership association substantially burdens and affects the flow of commerce."

From these major laws have stemmed other important laws defining labor policy including the Wagner-Peyser Act, which establishes the United States Employment Service within certain limitations, and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which is virtually the minimum wage law for all workers and also establishes maximum hours of work.

In view of this national labor policy, it seems to me unthinkable that the Congress, the guardian of the democratic tradition, should expect any other suggestion or petition from the workers of the Columbia Power Trades Council except the one I am now presenting asking for collective bargaining rights and for the materialization of this efficient, democratic and productive plan of employee relations on the great northwest project.

M. H. HEDGES,
Technical Adviser,
Columbia Power Trades Council.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

(Continued from page 342)

patriotic" to use grain (soon to be spoiling) because it was needed "to feed the world"; (2) that they would have to have complete blueprints of their plants (even if they were to be made entirely from second-hand materials) before their case could be considered; (3) that federal money could not be invested in their proposals since they were not yet in operation and were therefore "untried"; (4) that construction materials were not available; and finally (5) that the synthetic rubber program was already complete and that no further expansion was contemplated.

Even when they had their own materials and their own financial arrangements, and sought only a few bars of reinforcing steel for vats for a completely integrated program, as did a group in Nebraska headed by one George Johnson, or requested permission to construct their own rubber plant, as did the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Company of Philadelphia, they were denied priorities and their efforts consistently blocked.

Publicker, the largest industrial alcohol producer in the nation, is independent of the oil ring. It made the mistake of converting its plant from the use of sugar to the use of grain in the shortage. The comments of Fulton Lewis, Jr., news analyst for the Mutual Broadcasting System, on June 22 are enlightening:

"The Publicker Corporation has been trying for months to build a pilot plant to produce five tons of rubber a day, but they couldn't get priority preference on materials to get it built. No one from the War Production Board, nor from the Rubber Reserves Corporation, has ever been there to inspect this process, to see whether it will work or not.

"Most important of all, I dug around Washington to try to get an impartial expert who could give me a perspective. I found that there was one individual, in an independent scientific bureau of the government, who was agreed all around to be the outstanding, unquestioned authority of authorities on all forms of synthetic rubber production. I went to him as an overall check. He said the Publicker process unquestionably is practical; a vast majority of the synthetic rubber that's been produced in the world thus far has been produced by it. He said what I've already told you, that at present prices of grain, the rubber is slightly more expensive and probably may not be economically sound after the war is over. For that reason, he said, the question is whether the government should invest money in it, NOW as a war emergency, in order to get the rubber quickly.

"He didn't know, of course, that in both of these cases, Publicker in Philadelphia and Johnson in Nebraska, the government is not putting up one thin dime. It is private capital that offers to risk itself, but can't get government permission.

"I might add that about the lack of plans and blueprints—that would hardly seem to be a very serious shortcoming. It IS very much nicer, and prettier to have brand new buildings and brand new equipment and fancy blueprints. But when materials are critical, it WOULD seem that the group that's able to help solve a national emergency by patching together old stuff—second hand stuff—would be a virtue and not a detriment. That's the way this nation became great. And it might interest you to know, also, that I've been through the records on these complicated, slow-building costly plants that were

let out to the oil industry for THEIR process.

"And speaking of plans and blueprints, I find case after case in which the government committed itself in writing to let the companies spend up to 18 and 20 million dollars to PREPARE plans and blueprints to present to the government.

"And it does seem odd that that could happen in their cases and that the project in Nebraska can't even get consideration to use GRAIN instead of petroleum, unless it HAS the most highly perfected plans.

"And it also seems odd that the Publicker Corporation in Philadelphia is unable to get permission to build a synthetic rubber plant because they have no pilot plant in operation, and the government refuses to let them build the pilot plant."

In another instance key officials studiously ignored the possibilities of a Mexican plant called "cryptostegia," which is 40 per cent latex by content (the basis of crude rubber) and can be put into production in one season. They did, however, give a minute corner in our rubber program to the Mexican guayule plant which is only 6 per cent latex and requires three years' growth before producing that.

On June 3 Vice President Daniel Pyzel of the Shell Union Oil Co. testified before a Senate investigating subcommittee that none of the petroleum-based butadiene plans in which the government is investing are perfected. "All of these processes are completely new," he admitted. "It is a case of continuing research to ascertain the best process, and today we don't know how the plants will come out."

Civilian users, it is now recognized, will get no rubber before 1944. Suddenly realizing the utter impossibility of the proposed program to fill our needs and perhaps scared a little at the flood of unfavorable publicity which broke over their heads this summer, defense officials have recently allocated sufficient appropriations and priorities to produce 200,000 tons of rubber from grain alcohol and have given cryptostegia discoverers the green light to develop the plant commercially at once. But these are only entering wedges. It remains for post-war developments to show whether the rubber monopoly will really be broken.

CONVERSION PICTURE

(Continued from page 333)

PRODUCING FOR GOVERNMENT

Following is the list of companies manufacturing products for the government on an unconverted basis:

1. Switchboards, panels, busway and Flex-A-Power plugs.
2. Automotive replacement batteries. Now makes same and batteries for tanks and other Army uses.
3. Wire and cable for the Navy.
4. Cable accessories, outside insulated wire, rubber-covered wire, hot rolled rod, power cable, parkway cable, coarse and fine wire, tinned wire, Products—field wire, shipboard cable, armored cable being made for all type warships.
5. Switchboards, panel boards, switchgear controls, motor generators, switchboard, etc., repairs. (90 per cent of production for defense—Navy boats, Army Ordnance Plants, etc.)
6. Radio and communication equipment.
7. Switchboards and welding equipment (for shipyards).
8. Switchboards and welding equipment (for shipyards).
9. Switchboards and welding equipment (for shipyards).
10. Switchboards and welding equipment (for shipyards).
11. Sound equipment.

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY

1340 PAGES
2600 ILLUS.PRICE \$4
HANDY
SIZE

● **AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY**
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

● **INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON**
The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A. C. and D. C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand. READ FOR PROFIT!

To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

THEO. AUDEL & CO., 49 West 23rd Street, New York
Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ EEE

12. Electrical condensers and capacitors.
13. Fluorescent fixtures.
14. Fluorescent fixtures (90 per cent of work is for the government).
15. Radio and coil sets.
16. Electrical lighting equipment (not entirely for government but partly).
17. Electric signaling systems for protection of life and property from fire. Relays for emergency lighting for U. S. warships.
18. Commercial lighting equipment for offices.
19. Fabrication, assembly, wiring and installation of radio and sound systems for industrial plants, Army camps, Naval bases, etc.
20. Photo-enlarging equipment for the Air Corps.
21. Wire connectors, electrical conduit fittings and special equipment. (95 per cent of output is for defense.)
22. Lighting fixtures, metal stampings. (For National Defense Housing.)

The shortage of copper has seriously affected the manufacture of wire and cable. That wire and cable which is now being manufactured is virtually classed as war work but due to the re-allocation of defense jobs the total volume has fallen off and this has eliminated some more from the payrolls. Fluorescent lighting is also feeling the pressure of priorities. The War Production Board froze fluorescent lighting on May 16. Radio-phonograph combinations have closed one or two factories. Insufficient government orders have not permitted the plants to continue their operations. Operations in these plants will cease completely July 15. Lanterns are still being manufactured on an odds-and-ends basis but this will bring

termination of work soon. This is also true of lampshades.

A good many of these plants await government orders. They report that they can be converted and that they need no financial aid to make the changeover. Exterior light equipment has virtually ceased manufacturing. One important manufacturer in electrical devices reports, "Have had to lay off 80 per cent of the help. Have tried every means of getting war business without success."

CLOSED SHOP MISNOMER FOR UNION SHOP

(Continued from page 334)

In advocating the open shop "as the *sine qua non* of our industrial safety, advancement and supremacy," the N. A. M. descended to extreme and intemperate language. It shortly became dissatisfied with merely slandering unionism as being opposed to the American Constitution and the Ten Commandments, but falsely charged the A. F. of L. with open warfare on religion itself. From experience and from other objective studies, labor knows that the N. A. M.'s actions were consistent with its intemperate language.

Yet the "spearhead" attack on the closed

shop remained a cloak for the real attack. As stated by Father Toner, "... much of the former opposition of employers to the closed shop was in reality an attempt to prevent any and all types of collective bargaining." In noting the retarded state of collective bargaining in the U. S. and its necessity in relation to the preservation of democracy in the political sphere, the author quotes from an earlier study by Father Francis J. Haas, who said, "The ultimate explanation for the limited extent of unionization is that powerful corporations employing by far the largest proportion of workers see in the organization of workers a curb on their own power."

The Chamber of Commerce was not a party to the early attack on the closed shop for the simple reason that it was not yet in existence. But as should be expected, it has since beaten its way along the same well-worn trail.

Lest the impression should be created that opposition to the closed shop has become merely a matter for historical study, it is emphasized that the struggle continues in spite of the well-settled, democratically-determined public policy of the United States. The author points out that as recently as 1940 the Chamber of Commerce voted 1,782 to 68 against the closed shop. It is also appropriate to note that the closed shop and any modified form of union security provisions have been bitterly resisted before the War Labor Board and its predecessor, the National Defense Mediation Board. The 1941 president of the Chamber of Commerce, A. W. Hawkes, con-

demned the closed shop as "monopolistic and contrary to man's God-given right to work."

The confusion experienced by so many spokesmen of big business over ethical principles and their own self-serving economic doctrines is interesting. As Father Toner points out, "It is not generally known that employers and their organizations, past and present, also have advocated and effectively enforced the principle of the closed shop against both fellow employers and organized workers."

A further example of their partiality for the closed shop when it does not involve collective bargaining is the move currently being fostered to consolidate the employer-dominated company unions of some of the biggest electric power utilities, not to promote collective bargaining, but "to combat the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O."

This intermixing of selfish economic doctrines and moral principles is aptly exposed in a statement of John Mitchell, old-time head of the miners, quoted by Father Toner by way of refuting the often asserted non-existent "absolute right" of an individual to work where and when he pleases under whatever wages or conditions he may like, or pretend to like. Said John Mitchell:

"The non-unionist has no moral right to seek his own temporary advantage at the expense of the permanent interests of all workingmen. It may pay an anti-unionist to defeat the hopes and aspirations of his

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	\$5.00	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	.90	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Carbon for Receipt Books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	1.75
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (large), per 100.....	.20	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Labels, Decalcomania (small), per 100.....	.15	Receipt Holders, each.....	.30
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Receipt Holder, Celluloid, sold only in bulk, smallest lot, 50.....	1.50
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Per 100.....	3.00
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.40
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Seal.....	4.00
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50	Travelling cards.....	free
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
(Extra Heavy Binding)			
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs.....	12.50		
Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75	Rituals, each.....	.25

METAL



LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.



You want the JOURNAL!

We want you to have the JOURNAL!

The only essential is your

Name.....

Local Union.....

New Address.....

Old Address.....

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

fellow men, just as it may pay a man to be a traitor to his country, but neither is morally justified."

The absence of the written closed shop contract in the railroad industry, so frequently hailed by open shoppers as evidence of its illegality—which it is in the railroad industry—is ably treated by Father Toner. He points out that in the early stages of organization the closed shop was impossible to achieve, the railroad unions were too weak. And that later it was inexpedient for a number of reasons which distinguish that industry from others. The railroad brotherhoods have since attained an effective closed shop which might have been jeopardized by employer-dominated company unions through manipulation of a "legal" closed shop, so that when the Railway Labor Act was being drafted the unions did not want the literal closed shop.

With respect to the attitude of the Catholic Church, Father Toner's study emphasizes that the Church defends the natural right of men to join "the most important of all associations" within the state, workingmen's organizations. On the particular subject of the closed shop, he concludes that "The teachings of the Popes and their interpretations and application for American industry by the Archbishops and Bishops lend substantial although not specific endorsement to the closed shop. Nowhere is it named as an evil to be condemned."

This review of Father Toner's work would be substantially defective without comment upon the necessity for union leaders to exercise their powers with caution and a high sense of social responsibility. The usurpation of power by union officers, or its abusive, careless or irresponsible exercise may, especially under closed shop conditions, deprive a man of his opportunity to earn a living. In this connection Father Toner recommends that the union itself must be open to qualified members on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms, and that workers refused membership, or suspended or expelled, should have the right to appeal to an impartial tribunal. With these safeguards he concludes that the closed shop represents the acme of unionization through which the most effective type of collective bargaining is possible, with benefits accruing to workers, employers and society at large, thus constituting a solution to many of our industrial evils.

PENSION BENEFICIARIES

(Continued from page 344)

drawal card which is to be sent by the international secretary.

LAWS MUST BE FOLLOWED

Pension applicant L. Van Inwegen, Sr., of L. U. No. 46, through the business manager and financial secretary of Local Union No. 46, William Gaunt, directed a communication to each executive council member, requesting that special consideration be given to this application because of his great number of years in the Brotherhood. The council wishes collectively to answer this appeal by stating that the laws of the Brotherhood governing the granting of pensions are very definite and specific, and that the council followed the law in this particular case, as it does in all others.

The following applications for pension were examined and all records checked:

I. O. Bleiley, Joseph A. _____	413
I. O. Girard, John G. _____	140
I. O. Young, John _____	214

L. U. No.

17 Zablocki, Alphonse
134 Madera, John
1037 Jennings, Barnabas

It was found that these applicants either had insufficient continuous standing, or insufficient years of membership to qualify under the provisions of the constitution; therefore, upon motion which was carried, the pension was denied.

A request from M. L. Trauth for a change in the record of his standing for January and February, 1929, was received, but the council, on examining the I. O. records, found that Official Receipt No. 593035 showed January and February, 1929, dues paid on April 18,

Formerly
of
L. U. No.

1929; therefore, on motion which was carried, the council denied the request.

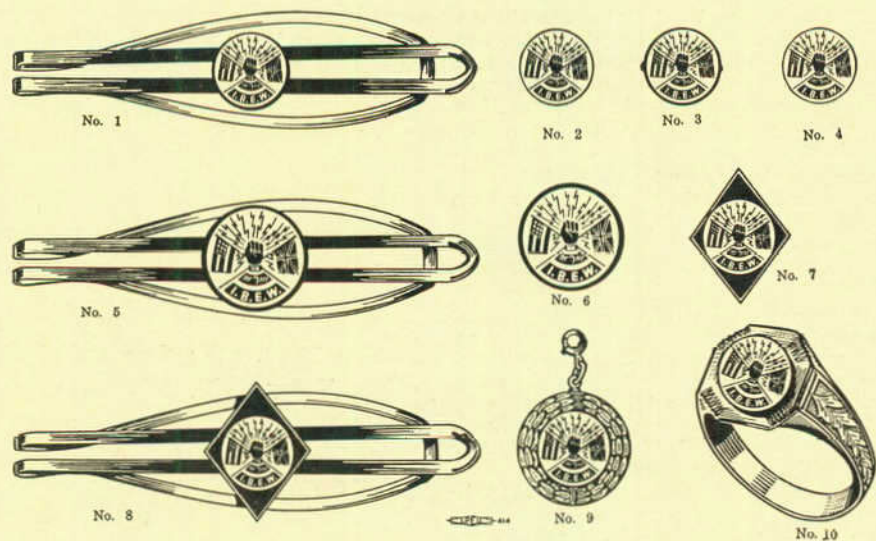
The request of Andrew Emerson, of Local Union No. 3, for a change in the record of his date of birth, was received, and as competent evidence was furnished to substantiate the request it was moved and seconded, that the date of his birth be changed on the I. O. records to September 20, 1877. Motion carried.

In the case of Robert B. Miller, of Local Union No. 1, who requested a change in his birth date, the council found that since making his request he has attained the age of 65 years; his birth date being established as June 16, 1877; therefore no action was needed in this case.

The request of Albert W. Moorhead, I. O. member, for a change in his birth date was received, and on the evidence furnished the record of his date of birth, on which motion was carried, was established as March 18, 1879.

The request of William S. Bogart, Milo Deveneau and Henry Beardsley, all of Local

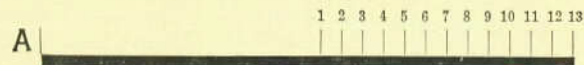
ENAMELED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

TO FIND FINGER SIZE FOR RING

Use narrow strip of paper or string and fit around finger. Place strip on this scale, one end at "A." The scale number reached by other end of strip indicates size. Then enter the size with order.



No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	9.00

Jewelry not sent C. O. D.

Order from

G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

"JIFFY"
SOLDER DIPPER
SAVES PRECIOUS
SOLDER FOR WAR

Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
 Send \$1.50 with this ad to
CLYDE W. LINT
 100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO
 "The Original Jiffy Line"
 Money Back if Not Satisfactory

Union No. 770, for elimination of arrearages in their standing was presented, but the council found that official receipts showed the payments in question to have been made at a delinquent date; therefore, on motion which was carried, their request was denied.

On the appeal of A. E. Warman from the action of International Vice President Ingles, in the case of Local Union No. 115 vs. A. E. Warman, Card No. 697415, of Local Union No. 353, Toronto, Ontario, the executive council instructed that the International Secretary notify Local Union No. 115 and Brother Warman that the decision is sustained; and, further, that Brother Warman is instructed to pay to Local Union No. 115 the balance of the assessment against him, and Local Union No. 115 is instructed to accept this payment and permit the standing of Brother Warman to stand unbroken, if a break was made in his standing due to this appeal.

A communication under date of June 4, 1942, from A. L. Smith, recording secretary of Local Union No. 408, relative to convention action on consolidation of International Vice President Districts Eight and Nine was received, read and filed for future reference when action is taken on this matter.

International President Brown reported on his actions taken in accordance with instructions given by the executive council at the special meeting of May 16, 1942, relative to jurisdictional controversy between Local Union No. 40, I. B. E. W., and the I. A. T. S. E., in the motion picture industry. His report was accepted as showing progress in this case.

A telegram from International Representative Gene Gaillac, reporting progress on the organization into the I. B. E. W. of the A. S. C. of the motion picture studios, was read and filed.

International Secretary G. M. Bugniazet was heard in connection with Resolutions 10 and 18, as submitted to the St. Louis convention, as amended by the resolutions committee and as submitted to the incoming officers. The council instructed the international officers to comply with the recommendations, and to use the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL to publicize and help carry out the mandates of the resolutions.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by Wayne Kendrick & Co. of the Brotherhood funds for the first quarter of 1942, and found the audit correct. It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

It was moved and seconded that the international secretary be instructed to communicate with all persons who had business before the council, and to inform them of the council's action on their matter. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,
 Chairman.
 D. A. MANNING,
 Secretary.

ENGLAND HAS JOINT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES

(Continued from page 345)

8. Filling Vacancies.—In the event of a worker-representative on the committee ceasing to be employed in the establishment or being transferred to another shop or department or retiring, a successor shall be elected by ballot as provided for in paragraph 6.

9. Power to Co-opt.—The representatives of the management or of the workpeople shall have the right to co-opt, in a consultative capacity, persons employed in the establishment having a particular knowledge of the matter under discussion. Such co-opted persons shall be present for the period only during which the particular question is before the committee.

VII. OFFICERS.

10. Chairman.—The chairman of the committee shall be appointed by the management, and in the event of his being unable on any occasion to act as chairman, he shall nominate his deputy.

11. Secretariat.—The management and the workers' sides of the committee shall each appoint a secretary from its respective members of the committee. Such

secretaries shall act as joint secretaries to the committee.

VIII. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

12. Meetings of the committee shall be held once a month. Additional meetings shall be held where it is mutually agreed they are necessary.

13. Accommodation for Meetings.—Accommodation for holding meetings of the committee will be provided by the management.

14. Payment for Attendance.—Workers' representatives on the committee shall be paid not less than their time rate of wages, including national bonus, for the time spent in attendance at meetings.

IX. AGENDA FOR MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

15. Items for the agenda shall be submitted to the joint secretaries not less than four days before a meeting, and the agenda shall be issued by them at least three days before the meeting, except in the case of special meetings.

X. MINUTES.

16. The joint secretaries of the committee shall prepare and issue to the members of the committee minutes of its proceedings.

XI. SUBCOMMITTEES.

17. The committee shall have power to appoint joint subcommittees to deal with any particular question.

The joint secretaries of the committee shall function in connection with the work of any such subcommittee and prepare a report or minutes of the proceedings of such subcommittee for submission to the committee.

XII. RECOMMENDATION.

18. There shall be from the federation a strong recommendation of these proposals to the federated employers.

XIII. DURATION.

19. This agreement shall terminate at the cessation of hostilities.

The question of any continuance beyond this point shall be the subject of mutual discussion.

Signed on behalf of:

Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation—

G. E. BAILEY, President.

ALEXANDER RAMSAY, Director.

ALEX. C. LOW, Secretary.

Amalgamated Engineering Union—

JACK TANNER, President.

FRED A. SMITH, General Secretary.

National Union of Foundry Workers—

WILLIAM WALLACE.

A. WILKIE, General Secretary.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions—

HARRY N. HARRISON, President.

MARK HODGSON, Group Chairman.

London, 18th March, 1942.

(Extract from the A.E.U. Monthly Journal, April, 1942.)

For Presentation or Birthday Present

CHAIN TIE CLASP

Emblem 10 kt. gold; clasp and chain—
 Heavy quality gold filled



Price \$4.00 including box

Order From

G. M. Bugniazet
 International Secretary
 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W.
 Washington, D. C.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MAY 12, 1942, INC. JUNE 10, 1942

L. U. I. O.— 205274 206242		L. U. B-9— 109405 109450 B 135035 135051 145170 146766 B 436104 436687 509663 509755 591973 591983 10— 529341 529362		L. U. B-38—(Cont.) 290251 290480 360751 360765 B 370004 370118 375321 375402 529241 529500 531516 531650 B 601442 601500 B 654001 654441 685409 686112		L. U. B-76— B 243060 356901 357275 508025 508180 B 727713 727716 R-77— B 189113 189125 235086 237750 456525 456595 B 558708 558750 B 561751 561992 B 560321 561285 630093 630100 901501 905480		L. U. 114— 54988 215944 215972 115— 311591 311607 117— 67037 67065 119— 259936 259946 667372 B-120— 695465 695505 121— 105637 105740 122— 1191 1364 616082 B-124— 181501 181630 241171 241421 B 397533 397560 B 474576 474630 B 477261 477340 734926 734955 988431 988500 B-125— 76229 76500 402751 403424 519036 519066 127— 823469 823485 129— 266192 266219 301315 301329 530539 530545 B-130— 267971 268311 376408 376500 526501 527250 530251 530676 133— 88835 88837 447442 447459 135— 617094 617896 617898 663563 663599 B-136— 280655 280821 356907 356972 B-138— 11160 11162 B 286345 286347 B 316243 316278 139— 344559 344587 143— 900975 900983 B-145— 148677 148678 228201 228323 800943 800977 985471 985500 460619 460768 146— 28501 28505 471551 471598 773038 773100 150— 40232 40235 576531 576534 B-153— 162208 162307 B 471571 471588 156— 363895 364012 660505 660506 158— 997207 997255 159— 195560 415521 415557 B-160— 181101 181126 254600 254726 256125 256708 B 462679 462704 574933 574938 161— 727353 756714 756727 B-163— 318384 318462 421841 421847 166— 239761 755627 755702 816649 816714		L. U. 173— 36693 36694 72181 72207 174— 122577 122583 175— 124193 124279 124886 125186 408163 408179 176— 31866 305418 918475 918571 177— 159037 160500 292571 292798 423001 423635 674394 674413 178— 580436 800869 800889 B-180— 559329 559531 614585 614587 181— 457725 457859 184— 197673 197677 772045 772063 185— 46715 46767 186— 660731 660767 190— 153116 153149 191— 2451 2495 254904 254906 193— 61127 61130 129646 129750 154206 154334 509251 509611 194— 47560 47757 713697 713763 195— 147880 418632 418748 197— 673225 673242 B-201— B 350704 350707 B 469369 469391 B-202— 135726 135750 316801 316811 379501 379780 B 385606 385643 B 478351 478363 B 551812 552000 B 666751 666811 692310 692356 715321 715417 B-203— 951859 951867 205— 484427 484453 209— 582760 582777 210— 650391 650393 921758 922048 211— 258296 258298 387056 387100 B-212— 114386 114399 126949 126953 B 238310 238312 B 740028 740048 952252 952280 213— 62315 62338 131754 131763 B 471788 471796 647007 647072 863228 863630 214— 304516 304530 522831 523016 578935 578946 778798 778800 24001 24022 215— 88596 88597 65783 65811 977773		L. U. B-216— 151092 151095 B 751968 751972 B-220— 216035 216071 B 716251 716266 B 743098 743100 222— 7465 516197 516221 223— 99074 914540 914607 B-224— 751258 751321 225— 88359 88362 694207 694227 226— 193129 472292 472332 B-227— B 463738 463748 229— 63995 63998 341863 341920 230— 36171 36173 285561 285597 713126 713247 231— 224321 224323 265554 265605 B-232— 227589 B 462220 462227 604063 604090 B-234— B 308430 B 469754 469772 235— 29665 29710 207181 207182 B-236— 772887 772910 237— 16852 45445 45470 366891 367350 238— 28047 452356 452379 239— 385535 385551 240— 217744 217745 990236 990271 241— 79819 305061 305070 243— 119816 119817 B-244— 304242 304351 B 510376 510410 638242 638250 245— 274061 274780 665593 665604 B-246— 260783 260797 B 297940 297946 B 334850 334864 932463 932528 247— 400928 400936 B-248— B 310981 310997 B 525263 525297 608025 608026 697749 697772 B-249— 190921 190949 B 713272 713317 251— 689145 689155 252— 272380 272383 886904 886940 253— 62907 62926 382136 382141 254— 514991 515006 257— 935821 935836
----------------------------------	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	---

L. U. B-258—	244699 244715 B 312621 312623 611136 611323 B 757704 757709	L. U. 307—(Cont.) 230941 230999	L. U. B-356—	675784 675808	L. U. 409—	139614 139615 225751 225840	L. U. 451—	163524 163549	L. U. B-498—	541276 541281	L. U. 559—	183252 183276		
259—	38686 38721 500469 500471	219642 273001 273031 276751 276809 278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	B-309—	358—	279025 279027 336055 336107 952872 953009	B-410—	514030 514042	452—	846189 846212	500—	17652 17808 566731 566736	561—	101053 101442 705163 705193	
262—	98796 98835 156581 156715 272570	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	B-359—	B 317548 317555 631279 631292 327001 327011 671643 671700 B 741680 741719	B-411—	205925 205937 321301 321401 B 453167 453170 491411 491419 687291 687300	B-412—	638501 638654 650076 650152	453—	513729 513752 674580 674582 33541 33579 281266 B 307830 307833	B-502—	205779 205805 B 255457 255458 753002 753007	562—	318001 318015 656378 656400
B-263—	45161 45272 251193 251195 B 309415 309416 B 622808 622904 747360 747375	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	360—	361—	413—	41163 41164 58470 58500 579751 579762	454—	136554 136588 165527	458—	24421 24704 208532 208533 236707 236721	504—	63282 63295 334455 334490	B-569—	11443 11998 B 275895 275898 501333 501342 700720 700729
B-266—	350023 350025 B 635775 635945 643402 659064 659097	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	362—	363—	415—	220311 220358 759321 759322	460—	97708 97768 113553 113623 691921 691934	459—	24421 24704 208532 208533 236707 236721	B-507—	674968 674998	B-570—	175604 175616 B 271989 272006 756994 757085
269—	12085 12086 619138 619206	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	366—	367—	416—	194914 194921 648751 648760 701166 701250	461—	315319 315323 992673 992697	508—	120806 120847 135046 135067 154619 154897	512—	702289 702325	571—	53163 63169 385175 385191
270—	101215 101218	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	370—	371—	417—	61425 61437 147987 147989 568258 568320	464—	518259 518280 677574 677582	515—	58831 58846	516—	953933 953985 600535 600537	B-572—	20935 21000 423568 423569 B 740317 740350
271—	121104 121241 689398 689421	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	371—	372—	B-420—	626241 626241 B 503098 503182 908716 908716 920698 920786	B-465—	55774 55776 B 188634 188640 B 547456 547475 983480 983685	516—	953933 953985 600535 600537	B-518—	316201 316238 B 464892 464900 674380 674400 702555 702563	573—	56801 56813 660188
B-272—	303909 303909 B 475371 475391	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	372—	373—	B-421—	695155 695184	466—	424463 424479 613761	518—	953933 953985 600535 600537	B-520—	221599 221601 673418 673442 860591 860818	574—	671 750 14137 14183 511501 511710 513001 513058 645444 645446
B-273—	174001 174282	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	374—	375—	B-422—	49536 676284 676304 27169 27216 594010 594021	467—	125642 125686 599388 599407	519—	104399 104400 323401 323433 752432 752456	521—	201519 201638 626491 626492	575—	300378 300382
275—	673543 673569 832154 832189	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	376—	377—	B-423—	695155 695184	470—	104399 104400 323401 323433 752432 752456	522—	93094 93094 528789 528813	523—	674512 674587	576—	57431 57436 977670 977691
B-276—	96321 96422 268581 268589 B 865286 865301	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	378—	379—	B-424—	49536 676284 676304 27169 27216 594010 594021	471—	539087 539100 565501 565531	524—	246971 246984	525—	400705 400711	577—	57431 57436 977670 977691
B-277—	243909 244500 271371 271500 375751 376363 450001 450556 B 601514 601518 345667 345750 350251 350359	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	380—	381—	B-425—	27169 27216 594010 594021	472—	539087 539100 565501 565531	526—	400705 400711	527—	301686 301751 750751 750784	578—	57431 57436 977670 977691
B-279—	417830 417850 B 760943 760954	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	382—	383—	B-426—	199133 199135 308714 308730	473—	539087 539100 565501 565531	528—	246971 246984	529—	400705 400711	579—	57431 57436 977670 977691
280—	311160 311160 848427 848462	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	384—	385—	B-427—	695155 695184	474—	539087 539100 565501 565531	530—	246971 246984	531—	400705 400711	580—	57431 57436 977670 977691
281—	252561 717306 717306 717344	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	386—	387—	B-428—	160571 160572 657210 657256	475—	539087 539100 565501 565531	532—	246971 246984	533—	400705 400711	581—	57431 57436 977670 977691
B-283—	531006 531053 645871 645879	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	388—	389—	B-429—	56109 56250 270551 270750 455055 455110 467251 468000 558751 559150 580501 580764	476—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	534—	246971 246984	535—	400705 400711	582—	57431 57436 977670 977691
284—	6832 700173 700173 700173 818519 818520	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	390—	391—	B-430—	695401 695417 748947 748950	477—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	536—	246971 246984	537—	400705 400711	583—	57431 57436 977670 977691
285—	162050 162059 664295 664333	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	392—	393—	B-431—	39490 39492 272096 272145 B 900613 900632	478—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	538—	246971 246984	539—	400705 400711	584—	57431 57436 977670 977691
B-287—	109054 109067 216893 217024 B 505832 505925 630090 630137	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	394—	395—	B-432—	342966 342969 437725 437770	479—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	540—	246971 246984	541—	400705 400711	585—	57431 57436 977670 977691
B-289—	215384 215394 448538 448558	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	396—	397—	B-433—	66171 66188 135324 135531 736168 736223	480—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	542—	246971 246984	543—	400705 400711	586—	57431 57436 977670 977691
290—	305101 305103	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	398—	399—	B-434—	239427 239431 365216 365250 453001 453033 683251 683289 745010 745200	481—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	544—	246971 246984	545—	400705 400711	587—	57431 57436 977670 977691
293—	670569 670580	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	400—	401—	B-435—	673397 673437 673567 673577 673856 673871	482—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	546—	246971 246984	547—	400705 400711	588—	57431 57436 977670 977691
294—	233721 233750	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	402—	403—	B-436—	687400 687435 696789 696801	483—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	548—	246971 246984	549—	400705 400711	589—	57431 57436 977670 977691
295—	719921 720150	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	404—	405—	B-437—	60223 60227 439493 439500 627751 627765	484—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	550—	246971 246984	551—	400705 400711	590—	57431 57436 977670 977691
296—	57308 57315	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	406—	407—	B-438—	71175 71198 250783 250785 B 288343 288345 B 473257 473277	485—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	552—	246971 246984	553—	400705 400711	591—	57431 57436 977670 977691
301—	58769 58775 755913 755942	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	408—	409—	B-439—	195775 195797 436333 436342	486—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	554—	246971 246984	555—	400705 400711	592—	57431 57436 977670 977691
B-302—	274452 274459 (Mem.) 391252 391355 913401 913492 924285 924347 925068 926073	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	410—	411—	B-440—	687400 687435 696789 696801	487—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	556—	246971 246984	557—	400705 400711	593—	57431 57436 977670 977691
303—	767323 767332	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	412—	413—	B-441—	547246 547278	488—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	558—	246971 246984	559—	400705 400711	594—	57431 57436 977670 977691
B-304—	327316 377136 570751 571230 B 586801 586870 694275 694313	278525 278791 279163 279209 280782 281250 281566 282000 B 414395 414406 453085 453095 969008 969014 970351 970382	414—	415—	B-442—	673397 673437 673567 673577 673856 673871	489—	61501 61504 B 455069 455141 856462 856500	560—	246971 2				

L. U. B-605—		L. U. 649—		L. U. B-690—(Cont.)		L. U. 734—		L. U. 790—(Cont.)		L. U. 850—		L. U. 903—(Cont.)	
205287	205476	226264	226283	678889	678900	166652	167212	302425	302448	32975	802056	569251	569282
370744	370872	358676	358785	90969	91044	510784	510814	603674	603684	851—	584934	716848	716850
B 426553	426610	281764	281766	217180	217264	67348	67412	816785	816910	851—	677410	747451	747460
578529	578530	946918	947004	693—	124483	699931	699943	504783	504785	854—	677423	896928	897000
606—	322510	79589	79614	693—	124483	755416	755520	859262	859369	854—	737571	171713	
597194	597206	653—	21673	694—	490950	243595	243600	417441	417654	855—	737610	258263	258292
607—	169454	653—	871646	695—	71848	728401	728418	748661	748675	855—	303314	B 610619	610690
664387	664388	654—	146251	696—	63975	323932	323943	324001	324007	856—	161755	B 267839	267841
B-609—	750436	654—	295501	696—	706988	926586	926703	728251	728251	856—	429664	B 343477	343500
610—	264735	655—	347991	697—	193569	888342	888452	752701		857—	128595	B 418126	418143
626917	626986	656—	322126	698—	458066	1667	1672			857—	128608	B 822751	822806
611—	42395	657—	256406	699—	613587	347229	347243			858—	52857	103118	103127
623039	623042	658—	250068	700—	400529	339211	339500			858—	52859	527816	527839
614—	534800	B-659—	19422	701—	564005	61211	61220			859—	609319	633946	633953
615—	269373	19422	19500	701—	165630	127336	127339			859—	196851	B 234801	234801
603579	603625	267001	267142	701—	916161	394526	394528			860—	607416	293216	
617—	374284	294001	294013	B-702—	194610	424918	424920			860—	122366	330068	330129
617—	374284	372001	372434	194610	242251	916848	916952			860—	571997	910—	389429
952505	952665	481553	481561	194610	242251	38783	38966			862—	263036	666468	666627
619—	537066	584958	585000	194610	242251	393860	393880			862—	223645	947325	947421
619—	537066	688593	688633	194610	242251	448129	448171			863—	840808	911—	173355
748081	748108	755959	755982	194610	242251	21621	21652			863—	222141	179501	179588
620—	831617	198221	198224	194610	242251	638814	638841			864—	10474	912—	97371
330652	330653	374987	375000	194610	242251	959023	959108			865—	293251	B-916—	24601
623—	25589	331751	331765	194610	242251	380101	380109			865—	311468	24606	
120141	120175	662—	425113	194610	242251	458851	458851			866—	667919	B 588895	588920
B-624—	311441	662—	780230	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	295537	917—	111437
B 311441	311442	662—	780230	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	908170	113579	113520
353458	353465	662—	186669	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	451536	735790	735798
B 756326	756544	662—	355675	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	451543	784344	784380
760442	760446	662—	737283	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	911177	918—	248665
936443	936540	662—	208023	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	295537	919—	255679
625—	346953	662—	601951	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	908170	B-921—	165284
347006		662—	271101	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	451536	B 165284	165402
B-627—	683140	662—	310201	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	451543	B 703501	703893
B 371701	683151	662—	334662	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	911177	B 704282	705000
628—	277276	662—	161424	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	295537	922—	449560
629—	54705	662—	161828	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	908170	923—	29526
629—	61828	662—	918211	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	451536	584407	29616
630—	918211	662—	325631	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	911177	B-925—	307835
631—	271831	662—	634706	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	295537	307836	
631—	7895	662—	89800	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	908170	679829	679839
632—	7895	662—	179777	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	451536	B 224111	223138
632—	57004	662—	789856	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	911177	B-926—	243096
632—	825307	662—	377325	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	295537	B 243096	243101
209925	58275	662—	561499	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	908170	343960	343994
633—	270016	662—	561716	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	451536	424437	424438
633—	374388	662—	380720	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	295537	B-927—	777751
634—	28801	662—	380802	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	908170	B 777751	777844
634—	254482	662—	27390	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	451536	B 664385	664500
634—	278156	662—	448864	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	911177	928—	163885
634—	494251	662—	344061	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	295537	B-929—	681445
634—	988951	662—	451299	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	908170	22824	22894
636—	324651	662—	199427	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	451536	B 234864	234876
637—	192967	662—	564601	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	911177	B-930—	87170
637—	664314	662—	722255	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	295537	B 87170	87186
B-638—	59701	662—	590817	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	908170	B 234470	234475
B 222590	222610	662—	333275	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	451536	B 368748	368792
B 364532	364540	662—	590817	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	911177	427858	
684210	684216	662—	123284	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	295537	931—	248219
639—	69090	662—	561716	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	908170	932—	176816
639—	82797	662—	346161	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	451536	781313	781328
639—	130626	662—	831881	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	911177	933—	236784
469760	469774	662—	852011	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	295537	577510	577511
B-641—	686142	662—	946193	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	908170	B-935—	262893
B 686142	686153	662—	473617	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	451536	B 262893	262918
B-642—	212895	662—	594358	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	911177	B 287734	287738
B 212895	212907	662—	958378	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	295537	565407	565408
B 370819	672308	662—	958750	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	908170	791832	791843
672310	698259	662—	267483	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	451536	B-936—	236398
643—	257092	662—	336665	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	911177	B 236398	236400
280333	280365	662—	335550	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	295537	320840	320842
644—	227452	662—	299417	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	908170	680535	680560
644—	762423	662—	843653	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	451536	937—	84123
979914	979990	662—	301553	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	911177	581461	581491
B-645—	148940	662—	526088	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	295537	249780	249787
148940	148958	662—	228495	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	908170	940—	218043
755678	755697	662—	676910	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	451536	680550	680600
646—	69993	662—	325201	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	911177	B-941—	218893
B-647—	66067	662—	665378	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	295537	B 218893	218894
66083		662—	13800	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	908170	311129	311157
648—	485367	662—	598222	194610	242251	251993	252000			867—	451536	B-945—	221075
623901	623979	662—	166580	194610	242251	380101	380109			867—	911177	B 262869	262878
727581	727590	662—	166581	194610	242251	458851	458851			867—	295537	B 978561	978583

L. U. 948—	L. U. B-997—	L. U. B-1054—	L. U. B-1130—	L. U. B-1191—(Cont.)	L. U. B-1248—	L. U. 1300—
67996 68039	B 331282	267111 267116	B 354763 354768	613442 613449	B 450887 450903	62709 62720
403271 403500	519337 519346	396921 396922	B 707240 707784	B-1192—	524880 524886	1302—
562941 562946	B-998—	638284 638286	B-1132—	B 313619	1249—	71092 71100
758701 758920	B 300174 300176	B-1056—	B 395393 395409	B 718542 718594	187501 187918	309001 309109
759001 759300	B 380090 380169	107468 107550	1135—	414820 414831	239102 239250	733812 733876
B-949—	B-1000—	1059—	451370 451396	609782	297246 297577	B-1303—
B 296736 296741	B 187239 187254	125859 125869	1136—	B-1194—	493979 494250	B 454517 454555
392045 392077	B 593101 593250	B-1060—	370561 370575	B 191273 191277	748201 748735	B-1304—
B-951—	B 659251 659800	49805 49873	407650 407928	B 584672 584732	1250—	B 378071 378074
B 202260 202289	B-1002—	B-1062—	283584 283666	1195—	534443 534457	B 454802 454839
415118 415130	137926 138000	B 210923 210952	271526 271546	772859 772898	688099 688105	B-1306—
B-952—	366751 366841	B-1066—	603800 603801	643989 643993	535028 535048	B 205853 205859
563613 563616	458032 459000	126585 126600	1141—	B-1197—	688372 688375	B 638211 638250
854465 854494	B 462810 462816	B 198261 198273	48953 49226	B 315224 315225	B 201529 201534	B 771751 771934
919451 919458	525751 525790	327301 327315	317101 317110	B 388435 388493	B-1253—	B-1307—
953—	645012 645023	B-1067—	317401 317406	B 347508	B 167424 167433	B 378347 378348
717789 717835	1004—	B 250367 250384	716468 716495	B-1200—	B 533248 533250	B 457078 457100
716346 716350	65412 65451	B 459509 459698	960678 960739	B 521923 522000	B 762001 762181	B-1308—
B-959—	397801 397930	B-1068—	961001 961383	B 777001 777081	1257—	B 378601 378619
402789	642516 642517	B 107407 107478	B-1143—	B-1202—	262628 262640	B-1309—
B 589401 589406	B-1006—	B 502152 502500	B 91626 91627	B 111193 111198	1258—	B 379049 379104
692507 692518	B 396367 396545	B 825001 825650	B 595711 595793	B 542080 542250	262948 262962	B 455280 455316
B-961—	B-1007—	B 99300 99308	B-1144—	B 720001 720280	1259—	1310—
B 744094 744098	B 265636 265640	B-1071—	63007 63046	B-1203—	511768 511800	B-1311—
931707 931740	B 430906 431001	B 271702	63458 63576	B 316019	1204—	58503 58505
B-962—	256549	B 493188 493240	68897 86900	622884 622919	1205—	B 379214 379215
106127 106152	B 523774 523810	1072—	B 209697 209732	197335 197404	B 373018 373022	B 456760 456771
B 262800	159230 159264	955567 955587	532748 532800	626767 626772	525021 525024	B-1312—
422608	661494 661501	1077—	B-1145—	B-1208—	718954 718956	B 398502 398531
B 574676 574729	B-1010—	270432 270435	373638 373682	B 202534 202541	1261—	B 476642 476723
B-964—	486465 486574	B-1078—	620284 620287	627799 752837	392106 558001	1313—
95072 95118	B 651879 652500	B 269195 269222	B-1146—	752837 752837	558001 558190	318301 318310
B 269475 269476	B 733501 734076	B-1079—	389369 389382	1210—	668400 668411	751651 751652
B-965—	B-1015—	B 128072 128094	620017 620021	696713 696732	938898 939000	B-1314—
B 117191 117199	B 701307 701391	B-1080—	335251 335251	1211—	B 116813 116856	B 458313 458359
B 118014 118025	B-1018—	B 5439	529165 529200	961679 961712	B 579991 580478	B-1315—
B 119071 119098	B 268964 268967	B 494982 495205	B-1150—	1213—	B 714001 714267	321001 321036
B 119541 119556	B 619121 619260	B-1083—	B 365388 365406	118366 118378	B-1263—	B 380401 380403
B 120316 120335	B-1019—	B 340729 340756	1151—	647291 647300	B 202697 202698	B 726751 726765
B 121082 121095	B 472055 472075	B 594280 594505	85593 85594	1214—	511973 511996	B 723301 723330
B 122896 122928	1024—	321601 321625	541713 541725	1264—	512227 512240	751501 751502
B 123924 123935	82745 82749	652733 652737	1152—	512227 512240	634210 634213	1317—
B 124825 124837	214602 214677	B-1087—	606531 606551	1215—	682955 682987	325530 525638
B 125515 125528	771182	523431	683857 683902	1216—	74170 74211	738241 738308
B 126180 126197	B-1026—	B 320514 320523	666261 666300	1217—	632867	MISSING
B 127007 127020	B 356827 356884	B-1088—	624615 624627	501869 501885	1219—	408023-030.
B 127711 127722	1029—	B 708225	986579 986665	856690 856695	105399 105408	B-11—
B 129298 129336	17161	B-1089—	1155—	1219—	1220—	457811-820,
B 135845 385849	321303 321327	B 337779 337869	624615 624627	105399 105408	443744 443903	481269, 270.
429378 429379	B-1030—	1091—	986579 986665	1219—	492358 492374	B-48—
761874	B 227228 227248	B-1092—	327882 327890	1220—	635336 635339	B 483788-790.
762842 762846	B 996672 996728	B 278891	B-1161—	1221—	202709 202791	B-66—
763391 763392	B-1031—	B 359056 359079	B 340059 340065	1222—	678637 678638	340680.
763747 763750	651851 651853	B-1094—	B 575467 575626	1223—	661011 661033	B-90—
764105 764112	766902 766903	B 64167 64168	B-1162—	1224—	661011 661033	B 342948-950.
764329 764334	774957 774976	B 496655 496665	B 340283	1225—	661011 661033	935001-005.
810535 810558	775325 775437	1095—	B 474330 474383	1226—	661011 661033	B-163—
811830 811840	905623 905673	207495 207497	B 171001 171150	1227—	661011 661033	421840.
813827 813867	1032—	294756 294802	B 605321 607710	1228—	661011 661033	174—
815457 815466	427981 427994	B-1097—	B 512650 512697	1229—	661011 661033	122579.
966—	767881 767883	B 485106 485131	B-1167—	1230—	661011 661033	371—
811403 811464	1033—	B-1098—	B 342244	1231—	661011 661033	69065-068.
968—	652980 652981	B 70301 70328	B 493708 493743	1232—	661011 661033	394—
194305 194335	B-1035—	B 379121 379500	B-1169—	1233—	661011 661033	87006-118, 120,
304612 304616	B 354117 354129	B 614251 614393	B 374781 374795	1234—	661011 661033	121, 123-128,
B-969—	B 717108 717348	B-1102—	585011 585366	1235—	661011 661033	130, 133-138.
B 442791 442823	1036—	B 280037	B-1171—	1236—	661011 661033	B-420—
970—	381779 381818	B 642261 642293	B 399901 399922	1237—	661011 661033	908701-715.
655465 655468	1037—	1105—	B 383393 383400	1238—	661011 661033	B-434—
955111 955180	74951 75060	B-1106—	B 662696 662922	1239—	661011 661033	437732.
972—	B-1042—	B 257164 257165	1173—	1240—	661011 661033	573887-889.
607822 607826	114221 114245	B 744866 744889	390189 390198	1241—	661011 661033	464—
B-973—	B 197941 197958	1108—	771601	1242—	661011 661033	677577, 581.
B 211964 211967	B 358831	459053 459078	70537 70572	1243—	661011 661033	515—
682298 682317	653889 653891	B-1109—	639195	1244—	661011 661033	58843-845.
B-975—	B-1043—	B 382850 382863	B-1176—	1245—	661011 661033	531—
715891 715922	115035 115038	B 586316 586500	B 520888 520925	1246—	661011 661033	154067, 073,
977—	1044—	B-1115—	122718	1247—	661011 661033	086, 089,
522397 522403	265496 265500	B 467596 467625	B 327770 327776	1248—	661011 661033	685552, 555-557,
B-980—	311701 311734	B-1116—	B 463609 463650	1249—	661011 661033	560, 565-570,
B 262032	671333 671335	B 261757 261762	B 477751 477768	1250—	661011 661033	572-580, 582-
361951 361965	B-1045—	B 555261 555370	B-1182—	1251—	661011 661033	586, 588-592.
B 381080 381092	697165 697180	B-1118—	B 312034	1252—	661011 661033	584—
B-981—	B-1046—	117038 117040	397729 397742	1253—	661011 661033	522626.
B 277883 277887	B 229320 229321	B-1120—	610679	1254—	661011 661033	591—
B 278079 278083	638847 638874	B 1128 1134	B 757042 757052	1255—	661011 661033	35381-382.
412742 412803	204181 204182	B-1121—	1183—	1256—	661011 661033	619—
478940 478851	943657 943692	B 341228 341232	57025 57039	1257—	661011 661033	748080.
B-982—	B-1048—	B 965850 965854	610140 610142	1258—	661011 661033	632—
108437 108530	B 166501 166590	1122—	623504 623619	1259—	661011 661033	209924.
118048 118052	B 201727 201750	B 60343 60358	B 329296 329297	1260—	661011 661033	B-641—
139193 139306	271501 271657	601692 601694	B-1186—	1261—	661011 661033	686144-148, 151.
B 308474	987679 987750	B-1123—	16159 16318	1262—	661011 661033	701—
B-987—	B-1049—	B 506942 507000	B 468768 468773	1263—	661011 661033	916162, 163.
B 103383 103409	225501 225649	B 726001 726013	690620 690628	1264—	661011 661033	163424.
B 603811 604478	B-1050—	B-1126—	1187—	1265—	661011 661033	B-746—
B-989—	B 184037 184038	B 238899 238929	760449 760452	1266—	661011 661033	B 394525.
B 265299	B-1051—	B 751143 751155	B-1189—	1267—	661011 661033	751—
B 460382 460469	B 528811 529087	B-1127—	B 312972	1268—	661011 661033	638826.
991—	B-1052—	B 192259 192266	B 343941 343966	1269—	661011 661033	789—
302586 302589	B 397851 397880	B-1128—	B-1191—	1270—	661011 661033	921301-306.
415439 415454	267753 267768	B 922245 922260	B 208084 208092	1271—	661011 661033	791—
L-993—	672155 672156	B-1129—	259383 259409	1272—	661011 661033	816900.
525001 525037		B 636011 636050	B 367821 367823	1273—	661011 661033	
636264 636268				1274—	661011 661033	
715462 715500				1275—	661011 661033	
B-994—				1276—	661011 661033	
B 457661 457704				1277—	661011 661033	
996—				1278—	661011 661033	
393572 393581				1279—	661011 661033	

L. U. 792— 504780-782. 812— 440495-500. 858— 52856. B-868— B 656362, 374, 408, 415, 469, 470, 541. B-909— B 234798-800. 910— 666604-610. B-921— B 165283. 937— 84122. 953— 717790, 792-796, 800-802, 806- 808, 810-834. 970— 955179. B-993— 525035. B-1051— B 528807-810. 1136— 370572, 573. B-1144— 63008-020. B-1164— B 606651-660. B-1202— B 720009, 175. 1213— 647290. 1251— 535040. B-1260— 718955. 1261— 392101-105. B-1262— B 579990, 996, 580425-430. B-1263— 511993-995. B-1309— B 379090-094, 097, 098, 101. 1317— 325536, 565, 568, 570, 574, 629, 630, 738237, 240, 242, 243, 245, 258, 260, 262, 263, 269, 270, 272-274, 279, 292, 295, 299- 304, 306, 307. VOID B-1— B 197802, 902, 921, 708253, 732597, 598. B-3— OA 19880, 19910, 23107, 23125, 23132, 24526, 24797, 26409, 27436, 27495, 27544, 27767. XG 81769, 82024, 82072, 02008, 82140, 82205, 82218, 82227, 82236, 82272, 82404. BLQ 3042, 3973. BM 1908, 1911. B 25519, 26222, 26735, 27690, 27734, 27757, 28249, 28296, 28298, 32890, 34303, 34304, 34917, 34976, 35070, 35071, 35200, 35555, 36018, 36029, 36054, 36058, 36120, 36173, 36249, 1439, 1498. B-9— 109419, 146188. B-11— 86127, 98187, 192, 216, 223, B 419990, 457808-810, 855, 882, 977, 458069, 102, 414, 422, 461, 583, 605, B 766560, 583, 586.	L. U. 16— 15468, 469, 593261. B-18— 152627, B 289377, D 307004, B 478958. B-23— 358005, 164, 223, 237, 984019, 020, 078. 26— 26678, 826, 827. B-31— 935860. B-34— 413409. B-36— 44346, 592506- 509, 526, 537. B-38— 289799. 41— 364749. 46— 459358, 461511, 534, 557, 487527, 613, 643, 709, 737, 799, 805, 822, 823, 867, 488003, 229, 858, 900, 908, 992. B-48— 140604, 611, 643, 678, 679, 748, 768, 871, 887, 890, 980, 141042, 074, 090, 117, 130, 185, 197, 238, 253, 319, 344, 372, 380, 400, 429, 439, 471, 553, 568, 612, 743, 764-775, 259486, 494, 525, 578, 624, 631, 633, 642, 643, 685, 686, 696, 697, 718, 726, 739, 766, 779, 799, 875, 881, 950, 998, 260012, 026, 059, 063-067, 145, 161, 165, 166, 169, 210, 227, 236, 248, 276, 300, 324, 332, 398, 418, 504, 510, 524, 579, 631, 644, 679, 689, 718, 776, 771, 782, 783, 823, 826, 833, 866, 880, 896, 897, 965, 980, 987, 997, 261102, 125, 151, 172, 197, 217. B-50— 55258, 345, 359, 360, B 167236, 687272. 55— 202267, 889495. B-57— 136169, 186, 222, 250568, 570, B 281804, 809, 824, 830, 848, 857, 901, 931, 957, 972, B 282048, 107, 150, 210, 214, 238, 265, 299, 303, 312, 365, 35070, 35071, 35200, 35555, 36018, 36029, 36054, 36058, 36120, 36173, 36249, 1439, 1498. B-66— B 156350, B 181777, 340704, 723, 729, 739, 795, 803, 878, 889, 891, 897, 341811, 933, 946, 342038, 130, 135, B 433563, 598, 651, 473588, 591, 638, 647, 594397, 424. B-73— 91414, 428, 165589, 585783.	L. U. B-76— 357211, 508085. B-79— 547587. B-90— B 172524, 525, 289552, 611, 621, 640, 696, 717, B 342958, 959, B 343012, 104, 158. B-95— 480534, 627060, 074, 121, 148, 149, 168, 230, 234, 256, 317, 359, 429. 96— 455501, 572. B-107— 378756, 852735, 738. B-110— 343543, 753, 845, 851, 913, 344015, 030, 053, 064, 156, 161, 167, 176, 205, 361705. B-124— 181597, 241171, B 397541, B 474629, 630, B 477285, 338- 340. B-130— 267993, 268011, 088, 125, 129, 196, 201, 205, 376420, 526730, 772, 827, 834, 864, 527084, 107, 530262, 556. 136— 356920, 954. B-145— 800964. B-160— 256299, 576, 681, B 462679. 175— 408109, 110, 112, 114, 124. 177— 159038, 335, 338, 521, 617, 857, 924, 160010, 011, 136, 137, 306, 292584, 706, 592879, 894, 896, 910, 934, 942, 948, 674251, 258, 289, 347, 358, 374. 185— 46718. 190— 153128. B-196— B 123302. B-202— 379547, 623, 693, 709, 732, B 551812, 891, 909, 916, 929, 994, B 666802, 692338, 340, 341. B-212— 952254. 213— 62315. 223— 914581. 237— 45449, 366911. 245— 274130, 530, 757. B-246— B 297942, 944, B 344861, 932527. B-248— B 310995, B 310996, B 525294. B-262— B 714125. B-263— 45175, 267, 268. 271— 121109, 131, 139, 170, 188, 202, 210, 213, 221, 223, 225. B-277— 243957, 244121, 460, 271466, 376060, 147,	L. U. B-277—(Cont.) 148, 450306, 343723, 729, 734, 736, 350343. B-283— 645875, 877, 878. B-287— 217004. 295— 720072. B-302— 925260. B-309— 970375. 313— 195266, 383. 321— 399130, 889776. 326— 26215, 246-249, 188251, 372, 375, 380-382, 384, 600, 617, 633, 659, 721972, 990-993, 995, 722021, 024, 029, 030- 032, 045, 049, 062, 076. 331— 600846. B-332— 88560. 338— 316509, 359523. B-354— 37952. 361— 650588. 384— 656999, 657001, 009, 010. 390— 18671, 709, 788, 958, 285456, 736247, 270, 441. 394— 87141. 408— 149639, 271042. 411— 205932. 414— 439196. 415— 220313, 321, 333, 340. 426— 199130. 430— 695415. B-435— 709696. B-439— 436261. B-441— 547250, 262. B-446— B 473260. B-447— B 323285, 597507, 524283, 293. 455— 513733, 743. 457— 556492, 493, 773525. 460— 113559. B-463— 692579. B-465— B 547775, 955, 963. 467— 599392. 482— 717846. 496— 251314, 316. B-497— 802418. 500— 17722. 501— 239400, 408, 419, 444-446. B-502— B 205786, 791. 508— 154698, 737. 518— B 464893, 702557. 520— 860740, 743-745, 746, 747, 749, 750, 753-760, 762.	L. U. 531— 154065, 685471, 523. 550— 412218, 223. 553— 241571, 578-580, 590, 609. 561— 101130, 423. 562— 656384. B-569— 11513, 889, 891, 917, 946, 965, 979, 700728. B-570— 757007. 573— 56812. 574— 688, 720, 14171, 511517, 519, 527, 550, 573, 575, 582, 605, 641, 708, 513007, 019, 057. 580— 847026. 583— 760994. 584— 140812, 849, 865, 894, 475804, 827, 894, 962, 476062, 118, 170, 249, 522101, 154, 193, 283. 586— 597305. 588— 73639, 188493. B-605— 205429, 370838, B 426578, 579. 637— 192999, 193003. B-638— B 364538. 639— 89117. 643— 257092, 280333. 644— 979971, 972. B-645— 148950. 648— 485375. 653— 871647, 651. B-659— 19446-450, 267132, 372013, 020, 050, 087, 216. 672— 561499. 674— 380720. 676— 451241, 243. 677— 722254. B-684— B 765859-861. B-688— 215321, 369, 392, 25427, 434. 700— 400543, 551, 564008. B-702— 194604, 685, B 373552, 407805, B 466530, 758176, 179, 880440. 704— 140315. 708— 381165, 199. 716— 346185, 831979, 997, 832037, 061, 116, 133, 176, 253, 315, 852013, 058, 095, 120, 337, 356, 357. B-723— B 336667. 735— 67407. 750— 21640. B-760— 230107, 199.	L. U. 761— 69665. B-763— B 246995, B 510379, 528043, 050, 055, 063, 067. 775— 571521. 780— 59494, 603, 671, 676684, 726, 328027. 786— 191277, 794831. 791— 816799. 792— 859290, 312. 799— 73643, 735165. B-801— 465937, 637700, 706-710, 711- 717. B-820— B 371111, 740262. 824— 692544, 649, 560. 836— 750269. 865— 293257. B-876— B 287143, B 640580, B 641099. 887— 330835. 903— 747455, 896987. B-905— B 267840. B-909— 330096. 910— 389431, 666501, 543, 574, 947386. B-921— B 704467-469, 492. B-925— 679835. B-926— B 243096, 343966. 931— 657821-830, 248219. 933— 236789, 791. B-941— B 218893. 942— 221076. 948— 759072, 091, 130, 287, 292. B-959— B 589402. B-964— 95027. B-965— B 123024, B 126182, 813832, 833, 852. B-981— B 278076, 079, 083. 996— 393580. B-1000— F 593157, B 659643. 1004— 397831, 833, 920, 65412. B-1006— B 396426, 520. B-1010— 486494, 499, 525, 559, B 733851. B-1031— 774968. B-1045— 697169, 180. B-1054— 267115. B-1067— B 250372. B-1068— B 107413, 426, 459, 469, 470, B 502158, 171, B 825595, 636. 1072— 955578.	L. U. 1077— 270433. B-1094— B 496656, 657. B-1097— B 485110. B-1126— 751146. B-1132— B 395394. 1136— 370562, 407652, 831. 1141— 48992, 49029, 161, 170, 199, 317108, 960696, 704, 733. B-1144— 63475. B-1164— 20194, B 171030, B 605611, 627, 710, 919, B 606040, 092, 292, 303, 364, 598, 778, B 607052, 107, 207, 400, 597. B-1186— 16049 (Orig.), 16262, 267. B-1191— 259386. B-1200— B 521979, B 777036, 069. B-1202— B 720001, 250. 1205— 197351, 352. 1216— 74170. 1221— 73881. 1223— 324917. B-1245— B 202093, 262857, 858, B 553466, B 624155, 247, 258. B-1247— 303631. 1249— 187614, 728, 494069, 081. 1251— 555035, 038, 688374. B-1262— B 579595, 933, B 580006, B 714249, 261. B-1263— 511996. B-1298— B 376973. B-1312— B 398502, 505, 516, 518. 1317— 738276, 325594. PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING— RECEIVED 41— 310408-410. B-44— 104811-813. 209— 748361. B-244— 68184-190, 638240. B-263— 45151-158. 348— 363312. 426— 199130. 436— 305571. 464— 677553, 561, 568. 480— 11578. 531— 685458, 461, 463, 467, 471, 472, 478, 486490, 492- 494, 498-506, 508-513, 514- 517. B-570— B 271977-980. 584— 522315, 466, 500, 534, 535.
--	---	--	---	---	--	---

L. U. 598— 118627. B-627— 697363-364. B-641— 686128, 129, 133-139. 653— 21669, 670. B-723— B 336658-660. 862— 223581-590. 911— 173348. 918— 761425. 931— 248187. 953— 619914, 717755, 769, 776, 778, 781, 782, 785.	L. U. 966— 661771-772. B-981— B 278076, 077. B-993— 636227, 246, 259. B-1042— B 358829, 653880, 881, 885. B-1051— B 96992. B-1094— B 64165. B-1127— B 192232-234, 238, 240, 244, 246, 247. B-1144— 63005, 86877, 879.	L. U. B-1164— 20191-210. B-1186— 690598. B-1191— 259378-381. 1228— 816971-980. B-1262— B 579820. B-1309— B 378993, 997, 998, B 379001, 002, 009, 014, 033. 1317— 738165, 174, 178, 179, 183, 192, 197, 209, 211, 214, 215, 218, 219, 227, 231, 325507.	L. U. BLANK B-921— B 703828-830. B-1045— 697179. 1155— 986606. PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID —NOT VOID B-95— 616326, 95586, 587. PREVIOUSLY LISTED-VOID B-1— B197765.	L. U. 10— 436979. 12— 223259. B-18— 150840. 30— 273005. 46— 461166, 461268. B-73— 457004, 91106. B-83— 406322, 344, 451064, 066. B-124— 349699. B-130— 948137, 998002, 031.	L. U. B-244— 67996, 67998- 68000, 002, 006, 68168. B-287— 629990, 666393. 318— 602864. 329— 222669, 673, 677. 390— 568477, 490, 533. 394— 307433. B-429— 55782. B-439— 436238, 702706.	L. U. 531— 685447. B-603— 689977. 648— 485332. 807— 266360. 903— 896846. 972— 607819. 1136— 370558. B-1164— 20106. B-1186— 759135. B-1285— 114122.
--	---	--	---	---	--	--

PLIGHT OF CONGRESS

(Continued from page 332)

000 to answer by the administrative departments. What use this questionnaire performed has never been noted.

Congress certainly needs an overhauling in the light of the newer process of government. Who should do the job?

WAGE STABILIZATION

(Continued from page 340)

Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters Helpers and Terrazzo Helpers; Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada; United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada; Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association; Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

FRATERNITY OF AIR MOBILIZES FOR WAR

(Continued from page 339)

A complete copy of the rules and regulations will be furnished to members of the I. B. E. W. who apply through Newman Jeffrey, chief of the labor section, Office of Civilian Defense, 917 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

UNION LABOR TAKES LEAD

Organized labor's part in the civilian defense program is growing ever greater. We are down-to-earth men and women. It takes lots of such people to do the heavy, many-detailed job of protecting the population of a city under bombardment. We will give our time, our skills of various sorts, and our energy to the job. In many cities labor has also made large money contributions.

This is a job for people accustomed to the discipline of work and the discipline of organization. All classes of people are welcomed into the civilian defense program, but union labor by the sheer vigor and intelligence of its response, is becoming

ing a major factor. In cities where labor has been given representation and responsibility, programs are far ahead of those cities where labor-baiters and politicians still rule.

The national Office of Civilian Defense has singled out labor as the only group meriting special recognition as a group vitally important to the war effort. Labor representation on defense councils is a part of federal policy, which reads as follows:

"The Office of Civilian Defense has been directed, under its Executive Order: to study and plan measures designed to afford adequate protection of life and property; to plan and promote programs designed to enlist full civilian participation in the war effort, to meet the emergency needs of local committees arising from the impact of the industrial and military effort, and to plan and promote activities designed to sustain the national morale.

"In accordance with these mandates the Office of Civilian Defense has called upon labor to contribute to the full extent of its ability in the organization and manning of the protective services, and to join with other citizens in services directed to meet community problems. Labor has pledged its full support.

"The office of Civilian Defense recognizes that labor's role in the war is of vital importance to maximum production, adequate protection of persons and property and effective volunteer participation. Labor's responsibilities require that labor shall be adequately represented in the determination of policy and in the effectuation of the civilian defense program."

As this issue of the JOURNAL goes to press, instructions on the radio setup are going from the national Office of Civilian Defense to be transmitted to the local defense councils. At the time you read this, some cities will be calling for volunteers to operate the War Emergency Radio Service. Others may not yet have taken action. It is important—it may be vitally

important—that this service be set up promptly. Those members of the I. B. E. W. who are qualified as radio operators should not wait to be called, but should volunteer their services to the local defense council and do all they can to recruit others and assist in the speedy organization of the radio service.

If there is no representation of labor on the defense council, or if the council shows no disposition to cooperate with labor, Mr. Jeffrey, whom we have mentioned above as chief of the labor section of the Office of Civilian Defense, would like to be notified. Mr. Jeffrey declares,

"Great headway has been made throughout the country in obtaining labor representation on local and state civilian defense councils. In those places where labor is not yet represented it is important that the unions press for a place on the councils. Labor representation in civilian defense is a responsibility, rather than a privilege. It is a right which carries in every town, it is a duty to see that cheap politicians don't run defense councils, that labor-baiting organizations don't dominate them, that they are organizations representative of the full community, the whole community, and that they act in terms of the best interest of all.

"Once representation is secured it is important that it be taken seriously. These are no honorary bodies. They are working units, planning and executing a program designed to protect the lives and property of our citizens, and labor's help is needed."

He pointed to the very efficient organization of protective services of the city of Seattle, where 31 unions cooperate under the leadership of an executive committee selected by themselves, which includes Robert Buchanan, Harry Busch, William Gaunt and Harry Nelson. All union members were registered and assigned to jobs in accordance with their abilities. The city has been divided into 26 sections and in each of these a labor group member is in charge of demolition, rescue and decontamination work. All sections are thoroughly organized and ready for an emergency.

"In this and many other cities the electrical workers are taking an especially active part in civilian defense," he reported.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size.

\$.85

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

FORMANITIS

Editor:

An old pole partner sent me this ditty, or parts of it, and wished me to revise it. I hope you will be able to publish this version in the next WORKER. The Brother is Stanley E. "Mutt" Thompson, L. U. No. 46, at present at Colorado Springs. He's one of the best in the West!

"SMOKIE JOE" MEEK,
L. U. No. 483.

At the bar, come night, he was a man of might,

Strong as an ox, half as bright;
His desire was to move up higher,
Sort of itchy feet for the driver's seat,
He had run a crew over a glass of brew,
Strung wire from Nome to Timbucktoo,
Pulled 'er up and slacked 'er back
From Rock Island to Kodiak.
He had earned his way to promotion and pay
By wiring a house on the REA,
Driving a truck and keeping time—
Boy! how that scissor-bill could climb!

But when the work was arranged, the picture changed,

He didn't care for the job up there.
Those icy arms! They held no charms,
And he couldn't fool the "Old Brown Bear"
Who worked with guys from the Midnight Sun

And ran big crews in "Old Montan."
So they ran him off and the job went through,
Across Tundra Flats to the Saskatoo,
And the word came in on a north-bound boat—

"Come home, I'm broke," that's all she wrote.
So he dropped his card and changed his name,
And the Malemites bowed their heads in shame!

Mebbe he's a clerk, this all-time jerk,
Or working on some gang
Where the "Pick-handle" pats him on the back

And tells him, "What a man!"
You'll find 'em from Montesano to Ketchikan,
But there's one consolation, and it's mighty fine—

This bird can only work one job at a time!

"MUTT" THOMPSON,
L. U. No. 46.

FIRST AID

An earnest young lady, who was taking first aid, had reached the resuscitation training. One evening, returning from a Red Cross meeting, she saw a man lying face downward out in the street. Thinking this was a God-given opportunity for rescue work, she rushed over and began the resuscitation treatment.

Within a short time the man stirred, looked up and spoke with great difficulty:

"Lady, I don't know what you think you're doin', but please quit tickling me. I'm holding a lantern for a guy working down in this manhole."

THE DOCTOR'S COLUMN

A doctor's column recently said that a good case of sciatica usually lasts about three months.

I asked my doctor, "Just what do they mean by a 'good' case of sciatica?"

He smiled and said, "Obviously, one that lasts about three months."

ARNOLD FOX,
I. O.

BLACKOUT AND DAWN

Depressing the spectacle on the darkened stage,

An inky blackness envelopes the night;
Seems like the return of prehistoric age
When man hadn't learned the nature of light.

The city's structures solemnly stand by,
Like giant sentinels, fearless, intent;
Defiantly they stare up to the sky—

"The darkest blackout"
(In unison they all seem to say)

"Shall cause no blackout
In hastening our liberation day,
When evil forces their fury have spent!"

Behold! there's a soothing consolation,
A gleaming ray of hope for every one:
The dusk is of but temporary duration,
The total, utter darkness of pre-dawn!

For, far yonder on the horizon's line
The dreary clouds are about to clear,
The sun'll break through with its golden shine
To shed encouraging gleams of light, glee
and cheer!

A brighter day is about to arrive,
A day of world-wide rejoicing and mirth;
When tolerance and decency shall survive
And tyrants be erased from the face of our earth!

We shall all welcome that long-craved-for dawn

When our war will be triumphantly won!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

GUMMED UP

A junior high school student, an incorrigible gum chewer, was finally asked by one of the distracted faculty to write an essay on the subject. The result follows:

Gum is a soft pliable substance usually having a pleasant flavor. It is used extensively as an aid to digestion, and by many to ease nervous tension. There are many ways of chewing gum. Some people munch their gum much as a cow works on her cud. They harbor the same contented expression as the cow in this pursuit, although unable to emulate the cow in regurgitation.

Some tear into it like a hungry hobo working on a steak with only minutes to go. Still others are "smackers," with enough volume to fill an auditorium under favorable conditions.

The messiest of the mint manglers is the "stretcher," of which there are two varieties, the long and the short. Both maneuver the mint into an exposed position where one end is gingerly grasped by the fingers, the other end remaining firmly fastened between the enameled nippers. Merely extending the arm will now elongate the goeey gob. Extreme caution must be exercised in applying the pull or the tensile strength may be exceeded, resulting in a series of fantastic plastic patterns on exposed raiment. These can, of course, be easily removed by cutting out all the material involved, but may be avoided entirely by assuming a recumbent position at the beginning of operations. In this position the law of gravity becomes an ally. To return the gum, the lips are pursed and suction applied. On a short pull the end held by the fingers is released as soon as a sufficient amount of suction is applied, allowing the extended internal emollient to disappear in the maw with a pleasant plop. To avoid complications in the long pull, the mollifying mess must be carefully guided all the way back to the teeth.

"Bubble blowers" and inflation artists comprise the elite of the mint masticators. This indelicate operation entails the employment of a specific soporific and considerable technical skill. A few proponents of this plastic pastime have acquired rare skill in its consummation, being able at will to produce bubbles approximating the proportions of inflated balloons. The objective in this case is a bubble of maximum proportions permitted by the viscosity and volume of the mutilated mint. When applied pressure becomes intolerable the bubble bursts with a resounding plop.

Repeated performance of this futile phenomena results in an inflated ego for the performer, and a feeling of profound disgust for the perplexed onlooker. Gum as a rule is not choosy, but will stick to anyone who sits on it.

CHRIS G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. B-9.

BERRIES—STRAW AND RAS

In the spring when nature's jive,
When the highway comes alive,
And you're doing sixty-five,
It's the berries!

Something goes off like a gat,
And you mutter this and that,
And drivers holler, "Got a flat!"
It's the berries!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

AX THE AXIS

Swing up the old ax,
Step up those attacks,
Throw the Axis into reverse;
Mercilessly ax 'em,
Never do relax 'em
Until the fierce beasts will disperse!

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.



THE liberty of the whole earth was depending on the issue of the contest, and was ever such a prize won with so little innocent blood? My own affections have been deeply wounded by some of the martyrs to this cause, but rather than it should have failed I would have seen half the earth desolated; were there but an Adam and an Eve left in every country, and left free, it would be better than as it now is.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON.